

THE North-China Herald

AND SUPREME COURT & CONSULAR GAZETTE.

VOL. XIV, No. 405. SHANGHAI, FEBRUARY 11, 1875. PRICE, Tls. 12 ½ AN.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. JAMES MACKENZIE, of 4, Great St. Helens, London, in the firm of MACKENZIE & Co., Shanghai, ceased on the 30th June, 1873.

18fe 50 Shanghai, 27th January, 1875.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. A. A. HAYES, Jr., in our Firm, ceased on the 31st December ultimo.

OLYPHANT & Co.

30ju 42 Shanghai, 1st January, 1875.

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F R A U D.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTTEWALLAH a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

Of Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to

TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT; and on the 30th of the same month, for SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES

bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, Shaik Bachoo was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one selling spurious oilmen's stores, under Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully upon taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The GENUINE Manufacturers, the corks of which are all branded with Crosse & Blackwell's names may be had from EVERY RESPECTABLE DEALER. o-a-w alt. 6ju-75 37 (2)

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THE

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OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

This seems to be a very readable periodical. —North-China Herald.

The "Calcutta Magazine" should find many readers. —Times of India.

The Magazine should be in the hands of all. —Lucknow Times.

It ought to be supported not merely in Bengal, but also in other parts of India. —Madras Standard.

If Mr. Aratoon, the Editor, is able every month to come up to time with as entertaining a miscellany, the success of his periodical is ensured. We think the low rate of subscription, Rs. 12 per annum, should make it a popular magazine all over the East. —Rangoon Mail.

The City of Palaces may well be proud upon being able to number a periodical like the "Calcutta Magazine" among her publications, and we congratulate Mr. Owen Aratoon, the Editor, upon his being successful in presenting India with a first class magazine. The subscription is only Rs. 12 per annum, post free in India, and we think every family that can afford the money, ought to subscribe to it. At all events, no Public Library in India, should be without it. —The Cochin Argus.

5ju-75 32



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WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,
DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS
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14th March, 1874.

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This is now the best point to commence travel in Egypt, and very suitable for Passengers waiting Canal Steamers.

GEORGE WESTCOTT, Manager.

o-a-f 24ju 37

THE FOLLOWING

IS AN

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER

dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningsham, near Warminster, Wilts:—

"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent Medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep, and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old.

Remaining, Gentlemen, yours very respectfully, L. S.

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—o-a-m—4jy-75 4

North-China Herald

AND

SUPREME COURT & CONSULAR GAZETTE.

VOL. XIV., No. 405. SHANGHAI, FEBRUARY 11, 1875. PRICE, Tls. 12 7/8 AN.

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LATEST MAIL DATES.

England,.....	Dec. 25	Hankow,.....	Feb. 4
San Francisco,.....	12	Yokohama,.....	2
Hongkong,.....	Feb. 5	Nagasaki,.....	5
Tientsin,.....	Jan. 13	Foochow,.....	5

Latest Mail dates in England, from China.
 Hongkong,.....Nov. 19 } Received 24th Dec.
 Shanghai,....., 18 }

BIRTHS.

At Shanghai, on the 9th inst., the wife of W. T. MILLEY, of a daughter.
 At Shanghai, on the 9th inst., the wife of J. S. HALSEY, of the I. M. Customs, of a son.
 On 3rd instant, the wife of T. PYKE, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On February 6th, 1875, at Trinity Church, Shanghai, by the Rev. Canon Butcher, A. W. DOUTWAITE, China Inland Mission, of Sheffield, to ELIZABETH, daughter of David Doig, Manchester.

Also at the same time and place, DAVID CRANSTON, Engineer, son of Thomas Cranston, Greenock, to MARION, youngest daughter of William Auld, Whitburn, N.B.

Also at the same time and place, CHARLES T. FISHE, Hon. Sec. in China for the China Inland Mission, (son of Colonel Fishe, R.A., late H. E. I. Co.'s Madras H.A., of Drogheda, Ireland,) to ELLEN MARY, youngest daughter of Joseph Faulding, The Grange, New Barnet, Herts. Indian Papers please copy.

DEATHS.

At Shanghai, on the 1st February, Mrs. J. LAWRIE, aged 35 years.
 On the 5th instant, ROBERT ELLIOT SOUTHWELL, aged 27 years.

At Kobe, Japan, on the 27th January, ARVED VON KNOBLOCH, late Acting-Consul for the German Empire, aged 24 years.

On 29th January, 1872, at Amoy, Mr. JOHN STEFFENS, of Hamburg, for many years foreman Amoy Dock, aged 34 years.

On the 22nd Dec., at 67, Granville-park, Blackheath, S.E., ARTHUR J. MCCLATCHIE, second son of Rev. Canon McClatchie, of Shanghai, China, aged 24.

At Suez, on the 15th December, 1874, on his way home, JACOB W. RASCH, of Shanghai.

PASSENGERS.

DEPARTED.—Per str. *Tung Ting*, for Chinkiang—Mr. and Mrs. Douthwaite. For Hankow—Capt. Bolton, Messrs. Pike, Hjoubery and Tong-sing-sing. Per P.M. str. *Golden Age*, for Nagasaki—Rev. Salmon, Rev. Renaut, Messrs. H. Gribble, M. Sheveliff, W. Kolegin and native servant, and T. Saltanoff. For Yokohama—Messrs. Ed. Whittall, J. L. Langworthy, Jas. Davidson; His Excellency Navoubou Sameshima, and Mr. Kawakauri.

ARRIVED.—Per P. M. str. *Golden Age*, from Japan—Capt. K. S. Conning, Capt. Satterwhite, Messrs. W. C. Korthals, L. K. Goldsmith, Dermer, Mrs. Damoey and child. Steerage—three. Per str. *Hochung*, from Amoy—Captain Nicholson, and 80 Chinese. Per str. *Dragon*, from Foochow—Messrs. Drought, Tatham, Schmidt, Nicholson, Dubois and Barito, and seven Chinese. Per str. *Yangtze*, from Hongkong—35 Chinese. Per str. *State of Virginia*, from London—Mr. Napier. From Hongkong—Mr. and Mrs. Campbell. Per P. & O. str. *Kashgar*, from Southampton—Lieut. R. R. Ingersoll, U. S. N.; Messrs. Gardner and one servant, A. J. Yranovicle, A. S. Cordes, F. Jamsetjee; one Italian Missionary; three Sisters of Charity; 20 Chinese. Per P. M. str. *Nevada*, from Yokohama—Mr. F. R. Wetmore and servant, and one in the Steerage. From Hioo—Messrs. E. D. Loomis, H. W. Wheeler and R. Smith. From Nagasaki—Mr. and Mrs. Jansen, Messrs. Picard, Delacoir, Arents, Vacher, and three Europeans in Steerage. Per str. *Yungching*, from Hongkong—50 Chinese.

LEAVING.—Per P. & O. steamer *Hydaspes*, for Hongkong—Lieut. Ingersoll, Messrs. Beach, J. R. Bromley, R. Smith, H. S. Young, and Korthals. For Southampton—Mrs. Domoney and child, Mrs. Baschlin and child. For Galle—Mr. Baschlin.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Day of Month.	Barometer		Thermometer in shade.		Ozone ter.	Initials.	Hours of Rain during 24 hours.	WIND.	
	9 A.M.	Attached Therm.	Max.	Min.				Force.	Direction.
Feb. 4	30.152	44.0	53.0	38.0	7	b	0	0	Z
5	30.100	39.0	56.0	34.0	8	b	2	2	N. N. W.
6	30.354	41.0	50.0	32.0	8	b	8	8	N. E.
7	30.400	37.0	38.0	30.0	8	c	6	4	E. N. E.
8	30.2	43.0	42.0	33.0	8	c	24	4	'
9	30.050	46.0	43.0	39.0	8	r	24	7	'
10	30.152	44.0	43.0	37.0	8	r	21	8	N. E.

EXPLANATION.

Ozonometer from 1 to 10—Initials:—b. blue sky; c. clouds; f. fog; h. hail; l. lightning; m. misty (hazy); o. overcast (dull); r. rain; s. snow; t. thunder; z. calm. Force from 1 to 12 estimated.

Advertisements.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. SHELLIM EZEKIEL SHELLIM in our Firm in China and Hongkong ceased on the 31st December, 1874. Mr. EDWARD ELIAS SASSOON has been admitted a partner therein from the 1st January, 1875.

E. D. SASSOON & Co.

25fe 52 Shanghai, 11th February, 1875.

CHINA:

1868 to 1872.

A RETROSPECT OF POLITICAL AND COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS IN CHINA during the Five Years 1868 to 1872.

For sale at office of "North-China Herald," and at Messrs. KELLY & Co.'s 1A, Canton Road. Price—\$2.50. tf 3052 Shanghai, Sept. 29th, 1873.

NOW READY,

A TRANSLATION OF THE "PEKING GAZETTE" for 1873; 8vo. cloth Price—\$2.

For Sale, at the North-China Herald Office, and at Messrs. KELLY & Co.'s, No. 1A Canton Road.

ALSO,

A TRANSLATION OF THE GAZETTE for 1872. Price—\$2. Reprinted from the N.-C. Herald & S. C. & C. Gazette. tf 666no-a-w Shanghai, 4th March, 1874.

THE publication of the *North-China Herald and Supreme Court & Consular Gazette* commenced at 6.00 P.M.

The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL, NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, THURSDAY, FEB. 11, 1875.

RETROSPECT OF 1874.

Political. The leading incident of the past year has been the quarrel between China and Japan about Formosa. Some years ago, a Liuchuan junk was wrecked on the East Coast of Formosa, and the crew murdered by the natives. Japan claims sovereignty over the Liuchius, which were a more immediate dependency of Satsuma until the extinction of feudality during the late revolution; and the Satsuma clan were especially loud in their demand that the outrage should be punished. The cry was echoed by thousands of the military class, who were fretting for active employment; and the Japanese Government instructed its Ambassador to broach the matter at Peking in the Spring of '73. There seems no doubt that the Chinese Government repudiated responsibility for the action of the Formosans, and that Japan intimated

its intention, in that case, to take their punishment into its own hands. Accordingly, transports were bought and chartered, and an expedition was collected and sent; a landing was effected without difficulty, camps were created, roads made, various savage tribes were attacked, dispersed, or subjugated and,—symptoms were further shown of an intention to colonize and retain sovereignty over the eastern half of the island. It is very doubtful whether the Chinese had seriously considered themselves sovereign over this part of Formosa, or whether they did not really consider their rule and responsibility ceased at the line separating their settlements from the uninhabited territory of the aborigines. To escape trouble themselves, therefore, and to throw upon Japan the onus of punishing the savages, had seemed to the Peking Government marvellously astute; but the tables appeared to be turning most unpleasantly when the interlopers threatened to occupy permanently lands over which they had disclaimed control, but which national pride would not allow them to see tamely occupied by others. Sharp jealousy was awakened at the prospect of a Japanese colony arising collaterally with their own. And the Fohkien Government, as more especially connected with Formosa, lost no time in requesting the intruders to withdraw, directly their avowed object had been attained. But the Japanese answer was clear. If you were sovereign in Formosa, you were responsible for the acts of your subjects; in denying responsibility you denied your territorial right, and can have nothing to object to the presence or proceedings of others.

It is needless to follow the course of negotiations, which assumed a more and more warlike aspect till, in the autumn, collision seemed inevitable. The Chinese had collected large forces at Taiwan and on the mainland, while the Japanese had reinforcements available for despatch in case of final rupture. But, whatever may have been the wishes of the soldiery, there can be no doubt the two Governments were more or less afraid of each other, and anxious for peace. The question of withdrawal upon compensation was mooted—and entertained; but the Japanese demanded Tls. 5,000,000. The Chinese scouted the suggestion; and the two parties were on the verge of war—the suite of the Japanese embassy having actually left Peking, when the British Minister intervened and brought about a compromise. Japan eventually agreed to withdraw on a recognition by China that she had been right in her enterprise, and on receipt of Tls. 500,000, of which one-fifth as compensation for the murdered Linchiuans and the remainder as payment for the buildings erected and roads made by them during their occupation; the Chinese further under-

taking to keep the Formosans in order for the future. The text of the treaty setting forth those conditions will be found in the *N.-C. Herald* of the 26th November.

Both parties have reason to be grateful to Mr. Wade for his share in bringing about this result. A war between China and Japan would not only have been a murderous and exhausting one, but would very probably have set loose the rebellious elements always present in China society, and only recently chained down by the successful action of the Imperialist troops in various quarters of the Empire. Japan has still sufficient work to do in consolidating her new system, and advancing the reforms she has initiated, without the trouble and cost of a foreign war. Nor have Foreigners less reason for congratulation that such a contingency has been obviated; for trade would have been seriously disturbed and hindered, and mercantile interests proportionately hurt. The best proof that the settlement was a fair one, lies in the apparent fact that both nations are pleased. The Chinese consider they have gained their point in asserting their rule over Formosa; while the Japanese consider it a mark of triumph that they have extracted an indemnity from their opponent. The excitement seems now to have quite subsided, and the general opinion is that the incident is closed. The indemnity has been paid, and the island is evacuated.

The preparations made by either side during the somewhat angry negotiations, entailed large expense, and have been no doubt one cause of a loan recently negotiated by the Viceroy of Fohkien through the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. The loan is the first which has been formally contracted by the Chinese Government in the public market, and is guaranteed on the revenues of the Maritime Customs; the interest is fixed at 8 per cent. It was issued at £95, at an exchange of 5s. 7d. to the tael, and rose at once to a slight premium.

That the Government of so vast a country, having within itself so great resources, should be obliged to borrow so small a sum, is a strong condemnation of the financial system against which we are perpetually protesting. Trade is crushed by excessive taxation; its course is diverted by the oppressive levies of the inland Customs, and commerce is thus choked and languishes under the double difficulties of transit and exaction. A serious outbreak which occurred last year in the Taichow prefecture (*N.-C. Herald*, Dec. 31st), gives one instance of the extent to which this blind policy has been driven. The efforts made of late years to suppress rebellion in various parts of the empire have no doubt caused immense outlay and embarrassed the Government finances; but the means taken to get money have been the surest way of stopping its collection; the sponge has been squeezed dry, and dissatisfaction

is rife among the people. As we wrote in commenting on the Taichow émeute:—"China ought now to be entering on a long course of prosperity. A rebellion which destroyed in many districts nearly the whole of the population, and which has left to the successors of the former inhabitants a soil left fallow for years, and not populated to one-half the extent it could easily support—has been put down, yet trade refuses to answer to the call made on it. Produce there is in abundance, if only the people be permitted to make use of it. Yet, instead of prospering, they can only earn a precarious livelihood from a land in many ways overflowing with wealth. The people are everywhere oppressed, the interchange of commodities is rendered impossible by repressive exactions, and the natural growth of capital put a stop to by official interference. Such is the state of China at the close of 1874."

Very evidently, China now wants rest to recover from the exhaustion caused by foreign wars and internal rebellions; and, in face of this fact, we cannot but consider unwise her apparent purpose of trying to recover sway over the portions of Eastern Turkestan which have been lately constituted an independent kingdom under the Atalik Ghazee. These outlying dependencies have been always a source of weakness to her rather than of strength, and the effort to recover them will mean a waste of substance for the sake of shadowy power. The Viceroy Tso has been lately making wise efforts to reorganise Chinese administration over the recovered province of Kansuh, and the Peking Government would do well to restrain his efforts to that difficult task. There, as in Yunnan, large garrisons will still be needed; but garrisons can be maintained at far less cost than standing armies, and garrisons will suffice in both cases to keep down and stamp out the embers of rebellion which still retain some spark of life.

Kweichow and Yunnan seem to be, in this respect, much in the same condition. Both are subjugated, but both are uneasy. Subdued, however, they are; and the whole eighteen provinces seem to be, at the close of 1874, as tranquil as they ever have been or are likely to be until the whole system of Government is changed.

The principle of Foreign audiences, which was admitted in 1873, has continued to be recognised. What we wrote, however, in describing the first audience in our retrospect of that year, has been fully justified by documents subsequently brought to light. Not only were measures not then taken to establish clearly, in the eyes of the Chinese, the true position and power of foreigners, by affirming the equality of footing on which the audience had been claimed; but a description of the incident was circulated in the inland provinces, having for its object to bring ridicule on foreigners and their repre-

sentatives, in the eyes of all readers. (*N.-C. Herald* July 4th, and *Times* August 17th, 1874.)

Our last retrospect chronicled the marriage of the young Emperor Tung-che, and his assumption of the reins of power. The present article would be bald, if we omitted reference to his death. The incident belongs, however, properly to the record of 1875, and will claim prominence when the close of the current year invites us to pen our annual sketch of the events it shall have witnessed. It would be out of place for us to do more, now, than refer to the "departure." At the close of 1874, Tung-che was still Emperor of China, though his illness was well known, and a decree of the 18th Dec. had constituted the Empresses Dowager regents, pending its duration. The year's history has not enabled Foreigners, nor, certainly, his own subjects in the provinces, to gain much insight into the young Emperor's character. It is difficult to trace the impress of individual will in the current routine orders that find utterance in the *Peking Gazette*. The only really personal actions with which we have been able to connect him, are his visit in the spring to the Imperial Tombs (*N.-C. Herald*, April 25th), and his petulant degradation of Prince Kung in the following September (*N.-C. Herald*, September 19th.) It is possible to connect both these incidents with the Chinese belief that His Majesty was intolerant of restraint, and anxious always, for good or evil, to break out from the palace walls; but such an attempt would be pure speculation, and out of place, therefore, in an article which is professedly a record rather than an essay. Suffice it to say that His Majesty is credited with various nocturnal excursions, and with occasional exhibitions of self-will that excited anxiety among his relatives—though whether the honest anxiety of advisers fearing for his welfare, or the terror of *maitres du palais* dreading a master who showed energy and might some day wish to see with his own eyes, we have no sufficient evidence to judge. The Empresses Dowager appear to have retained the influence naturally acquired during their long regency; and we find the Emperor obediently reinstating Prince Kung, at their desire, after his little ebullition in September, and looking to them to govern his Empire when illness overtook him.

The growth and the development of the Chinese mercantile marine has been one of the most marked incidents of his late Majesty's reign; the Chinese Merchants' Steam Navigation Company, laboriously created by Li Hung-chang, on the idea apparently—however distorted—of European mail services, has grown during the year in strength and influence. Largely subsidised by an extravagant grant for the conveyance of tribute rice, it is able to hold its own against foreign competition;

and, however false the economy of the measure, however patent the intention to ruin foreign interests, one cannot help but admire the patriotic intent of the founder. Foreign steamers had destroyed the native junk trade; with foreign vessels should foreigners in turn be driven from the coast. The project may be romantic but certainly deserves the credit of boldness. The promoters seem to be at least earnest, for there is no doubt they intend adding largely to the number of their vessels.

The conclusion of a treaty with Peru is the only other political incident we recall, of note or interest. It is unnecessary to go over again, here, the often trodden ground of coolie emigration, or to repeat that Western humanity would soon have exacted a complete stoppage of the traffic, had not the two nations concerned agreed on measures for its proper regulation. China sent a mission to South America and Cuba, to enquire into the actual condition of the emigrant, at the same time that Peru sent a mission to China to negotiate a treaty legalising emigration. Both objects have been accomplished. The Chinese Mission has returned, and Mr. Macpherson has gone to Peking to give, we presume, an account of his enquiry. The Peruvian envoy has negotiated a treaty which has been signed and ratified. It only remains for us to hope that China will exercise a real and careful protectorate over those of her subjects whom the very treaty she has concluded encourages to adventure themselves on Peruvian soil. The treaty will be worse than useless unless she have the will and the intention to see its provisions executed.

Summary of News.

The English mail of the 25th December arrived on Tuesday, by the P. & O. steamer *Kashgar*.

A mail leaves to-morrow for Europe, by the P. & O. str. *Hydaspes*.

The following telegrams have been received from Reuter during the week:—

The Emperors of Germany, Austria, and Russia have received envoys notifying the accession of Alphonso.

Obituary—Sterndale Bennett.

A battle took place at Olgia yesterday, in which the Carlists were defeated. Pampluna is relieved. The troops are advancing victoriously. The Royalists are advancing. The Carlists outflanked and retreating.

Parliament was opened by Commission. The Queen's Speech states that the Government continues to receive assurances of friendship from Foreign Powers. Trusts that peace will remain unbroken. Considering the importance of the principles involved, the widely divergent views expressed at the Brussels Conference, and the improbability of their reconciliation, proposals for further negotiations had been declined. The past year had been generally prosperous. The progress throughout the Colonial empire had been steady.

Bills were announced relating to Judicature, the improvement of Workmen's dwellings, Sanitary Laws, Friendly Societies,

amendment of Merchant Shipping Act, better security against personal violence, and the establishment of public prosecutions.

The re-imposition of the Tea Duties in America is doubtful.

The mourning observances on account of the Emperor's death have caused the New Year holidays to pass very quietly. The usual noises of crackers and gongs have been remarkably absent; and far less than the usual number of Chinese have been careering on the round of visits that usually entails double labour on chair bearers and ricksha and wheelbarrow men, while their masters take holiday. The men, however, do not probably much object, for they take the privilege of charging considerably higher fares during the five days the festivities are supposed to endure.

The official regulations regarding mourning for the late Emperor are giving opportunity to sharpers. A Chinaman dressed in a silk coat was stopped two days ago by a pseudo-runner, who asked him whether he did not know the order against gorgeous clothing, and pretended to arrest him for contravening it. The Chinaman gave up his coat to escape the threatened difficulty. In another similar case, however, the would-be thief caught a Tartar; a well dressed man, who was similarly accosted, regretted that he had no money to give as a fine, but invited the swindler to accompany him to a pawnshop where he would raise some. The latter consented, and the two went together. The money was raised, and handed to the rascal, who thought he had made his *coup*; but the other then at once arrested him, and gave him in charge for taking money under false pretences.

It is unfortunate that the stoppage of the river steamers, during the New-Year holidays, delays the arrival of the Peking mail just when it is most anxiously expected. At least, we presume the letters are lying in Chinkeang awaiting transport. The usual rumours are flying around very freely in the meantime. The new Emperor is dead; Li has a large army near Peking, has been beheaded, has seized the throne; one of the Empresses has committed suicide, &c., &c. The probability of some disturbance arising makes it just worth while mentioning the gossip; but the Chinese officials, who might have been expected to get early news, via Nanking and Sochow, profess to know simply nothing. It does seem strange that no official announcement of the new reign has yet been promulgated. We do not like speculating on the possible course of action of high officials and mandarins, when the arrival of the Peking mail may at any moment disprove our surmise; otherwise the situation gives room for very much conjecture.

The Municipal Council minutes which we publish elsewhere cover a great deal of ground, and will be read with interest by owners of property in the Settlement. We are glad to see the Council are following up the matter of widening roads. As we do not hold with Mr. Harb's reported view that the trade of Shanghai

will have migrated to Chinkiang in five years, we hold that few Municipal matters are more important than provision for the growing traffic. The report by the Works' Committee, which we publish elsewhere, records several steps in this direction. So long as the required land is ceded, the public will probably be content to leave the particular form of document in which the cession shall be recorded, to the discretion of the Council and their legal adviser. In other words, it was hardly necessary to publish the proposed "form" in these minutes.—The Tautai has conceived a fear that the people near Sinza, having never been accustomed to bad smells from slaughter-houses, may object to having one built in their neighborhood. The people near Pah-sen-djaw (near the Ningpo Joss-House) on the other hand are believed to like them, and H. E. thinks that site had better be retained. Mr. Seward has undertaken to calm His Excellency's paternal fears.—We are sorry to see that a difficulty exists in the way of lowering the Hongkew Creek bridge; the Chinese having objected that it will interfere with boat traffic. It remains to be seen whether the protest is well founded.

It is satisfactory to learn that the expenditure has been kept within the budget figures.—The Council ask for wider powers in regard to assessing property.—They also consider the number of wheelbarrows and jinrickshas plying in the Settlement needs reducing.—The Council have asked the various Fire Insurance Companies represented in Shanghai, to authorise the Fire Brigade to act for them at fires to the best of their knowledge, skill and ability, and have received answers fully satisfactory from some, but meaningless and non-committal in the case of others. We are almost surprised that the Fire Department do not, some day, leave a fire on premises insured in one of these companies, to burn itself out. Perhaps the agents would then think it worth while to authorise action—or even to contribute towards the expenses of the Department.—The Defence Committee report in favour of replacing the howitzers at present worked by the Volunteer Artillery, by Gatling guns.

The proceedings of the French Municipal Council, at their sittings of the 12th and 19th January, were chiefly of a routine character. A report on the difficulty about the Rues de Ningpo and Saigon, near the Ningpo Joss House, was laid on the table, and it was resolved to circulate it and ask the aid of the French Minister to recover the land enclosed by the Ningpo Guild.—The Council have not yet succeeded in recovering the documents lodged in the Belgian Consulate during the trial of the tax-collector Godaert, and have asked the aid of the Belgian Minister to this end.—It was resolved to hire horses from Mr. Charrier at \$19 a head per mensem; he taking over the present stock at Tls. 15 a head.

We are glad to learn that a project for establishing Water Works is rapidly assuming shape; and that there is a likelihood of the scheme being brought before the public in about a month. The idea is to bring water from the neighbourhood

of Loonghwa; the cost will be great, but the lowest estimates of consumption show every prospect of a profitable return; it is believed the Chinese can be persuaded to take shares to a considerable amount in the undertaking.

The arguments of counsel in the case "C. E. Hill v. Estate of Yang Taikee," have been submitted to the Court in English and Chinese, as directed, and are now under consideration. The date for the delivery of judgment is not yet fixed.

The investigation of the circumstances attending the assault by Chinese on Mr. C. E. Hill, on the 3rd instant, is being pursued by the proper authorities. Three of the assailants have been already taken to the U. S. Consulate, but in the absence of the others, who were left in custody of the *Tepao* at Kungwang, and were to have been brought to Hongkew at an early hour, a remand was necessary.

An accident, which proved fatal, happened in the Maloo on Friday afternoon. An elderly native woman was getting off a wheelbarrow, just as a trap driven by a foreigner was passing. Contrary to the driver's expectation, the woman stepped backwards into the roadway, and was knocked down by the pony and so severely injured that she died in the Ningpo hospital the same night.

Telegraphic communication between Nagasaki and Vladivostock was re-established yesterday.

We have received a pamphlet entitled "A narrative of recent events in Tongking," which we anticipate pleasure in perusing. It is from the pen of M. Cordier, and comprises the paper from which extracts were read at the meeting of the Asiatic Society in December last.

Some telegrams in the *Calcutta Englishman* convey the impression of rather serious complication in Baroda. It will be remembered that the British resident at Baroda, Colonel Playre, was poisoned there some months ago, but fortunately recovered. Whether the present arrest is immediately connected with that crime; whether the Gaekwar is suspected of connivance—we cannot glean. But it is known that the Government had serious cause for dissatisfaction with his administration, before that occurrence; and it is quite likely that they have since pulled the reins tighter, and that he has become so restive as to necessitate sterner measures. A number of European troops have been moved up, and the Gaekwar himself has been arrested—on what charge, we must wait apparently for the papers to explain. It may perhaps interest some of our readers, if we add that Baroda is the capital of a small feudal dependency of that name, having an area of some 12,000 square miles, and is situated 240 miles N. by E. from Bombay.

The *Kashgar* brings only one day later papers from Hongkong, and the single item of news we can find is a report of an application by the Mess. Mar. to have the award in the case of the *Ava-Rona* collision, reconsidered. The objections urged were, first, that all the items were too high; second, that some were decided on

a wrong principle; third, that others were charged twice over; and fourth, that some were allowed on insufficient evidence.

The *China Mail* says a light-house is to be erected on the South Coast of FORMOSA. The place selected is South-west Point.—Mr. Brown will shortly take up the post of Commissioner of Customs at this port.

The *NAGASAKI Express* reports a heavy gale on the night of the 4th inst.—During the whole week the weather was wet and chilly, and snow showers fell frequently. On Thursday night, the wind increased to almost a gale, and steam was got up on board the steamers in harbour. More cable and extra anchors were let go from the sailing vessels, yet they dragged their anchors a considerable distance.—The same paper apprehends that small-pox, which has been very prevalent in Yeddo, is extending westwards.

The *HIOGO News* mentions a heavy gale at Osaka, which did some damage. It is feared that, as is usually the case with these Westerly gales, a good deal of damage was done to native craft and some lives lost. One big junk was seen to founder. The s.s. *Shooeyleen* dragged her anchors, and her commander had to slip both chains to keep her from driving on to shallows. The s.s. *Kathleen*, having been given a foul berth by another steamer, had to slip a chain also, and it was only by dint of great exertions on the part of her officers and crew that they managed to get the other anchor up. Both the *Kathleen* and the *Shooeyleen* put to sea and made the best of their way to Kobe harbour.—Our readers will not have forgotten the pig and rabbit mania which prevailed some time ago in Japan. The latest rage is reported from Niigata to be one for breeding a kind of gold fish called "*Koi*," whereof the body is white and the head only a light red. A fish one foot long will fetch 35 yen. The reason for this extraordinary fancy is that the rumour has been started that gold can be extracted from the scales—and some people have turned their fields into fish ponds and hope to get as much as ten thousand yen from this source.

The *Mail* says the small-pox epidemic is apparently on the decrease in Yeddo, but it has unfortunately gained in virulence in YOKOHAMA. Even in Yeddo, the disease is still carrying off numbers of the native infant population. It will be remembered that the duration of the last visitation did not exceed six weeks, and there is fair room to hope that the improved sanitary arrangements in, and the better drainage of, the Settlement may limit the present epidemic to a like period.—The departure of the *Adventure* troopship, though fixed for the 15th proximo, will be contingent upon the preparations of the French troops. Should these not be sufficiently advanced to permit of their leaving on that day, the sailing of the *Adventure* will be delayed.—A heavy snow fall occurred on the 24th Jan.—The amount of costs in the case *W. G. Howell v. the Proprietor of the Japan Gazette* has been settled in Chambers, at \$25; "the Judge being of opinion that under the tariff and in view of the damages given" he could not allow more.

Editorial Selections.**EASTERN TURKESTAN.**

MR. NEY ELIAS, in his account of his adventurous journey through Western Mongolia, gives us some details of the irruption of the Mahomedan rebels, which may enable us to form a better idea of the state of affairs in the North-west. In alluding, in November last, to a probable explanation of the reported success of the son of the Ameer of Kashgar, Kuli Beg, we suggested that the victory alluded to was over the Tunganees, and not over the Chinese troops, whose furthest advance was but little beyond Hami. The account of the raid of the former into Western Mongolia, which Mr. Elias narrowly escaped, bears us completely out in our view of the situation, and moreover enables us to form some idea of the character of the insurgents who have been carrying war, or rather a series of depredations, against both Chinese and the districts annexed by the Ameer. In the interests of order alone, and quite independent of any political bias towards China or Kashgar, the successes of Kuli Beg must be a matter of congratulation to all interested in Central Asia. Mr. Elias arrived at Uliassutai on the 20th of November, 1872. A few days prior to his arrival he had heard reports of an irruption of the Mohammedans from the south, but was scarcely prepared for what he afterwards saw. In October, 1870, a similar irruption had occurred, and all the inhabitants who survived, as well as all those connected with Uliassutai by commercial or other relations, preserved a lively recollection of the occurrence, when a small body of Mohammedans from Urumsai and Kutchen attacked the place and took it in a few hours. Mr. Elias found as civil governor a Manchew Che-kun, one of the joint Ambassadors who accompanied the Burlingame Mission, and found that his conduct towards him was everything that could be wished. At Uliassutai the Chinese officials were able to muster about 2,000 troops, of whom about 1,400 were Amoor Tartar cavalry and the remainder Chinese infantry. They were about to start in pursuit of the insurgents, but led by false reports from the Mongols, whose terror of the Tunganees was so extreme that the first rumour of their presence was sufficient to send the entire tribe into the mountains, the troops proceeded to search for the insurgents in the opposite direction to that in which they had really gone. The important town of Kobdo, the seat of an Amban, and of a Chinese garrison, was thus left open, and the Tunganees took the opportunity of making a raid on it. Mr. Elias, who arrived a few days after the occurrence, had an opportunity of seeing the result. The garrison at the time consisted of about 750 Chinese soldiers, armed with matchlocks, of whom 250 had undergone a partial

course of instruction in foreign drill, and about 900 Tartar cavalry. The insurgent forces consisted of, at the outside, 300 persons, and of that number a large proportion were women and children, or Mongols who had joined as guides on condition of having their lives spared; no very formidable force to attack a town with a garrison numbering some sixteen hundred troops. On the 18th of November they crossed the pass leading to Kobdo, driving before them about a thousand loose camels; they were for the most part mounted on camels, and with the exception of some twenty, had no better weapons than spears, or bows and arrows. The Chinese infantry were sent out to meet them, and commenced firing at random. They then suddenly broke and retired to a joss house, at the head of the town, round which a ditch had been dug the day before. The Tartar cavalry was then sent out to charge the advancing force, but retired with equal speed before coming into contact with them. The Chinese seemed to have made a short stand for a few minutes, when they became panic-stricken and rushed for the fortified city, which they gained after losing no less than 150 of their number, leaving the whole of the open town at the mercy of the insurgents. These latter devoted two days to the deliberate sacking of the town, and then next proceeded deliberately to burn it with the women and children left alive, riding about from house to house applying matches and firewood, the soldiers from the city walls looking on, but notwithstanding their numbers, afraid to move or apparently fire a shot. On the 20th of the month the Tunganees quietly retired by the same road they had entered, not having lost a single man killed, though possibly a few may have been wounded. The town naturally presented a miserable appearance on Mr. Elias' arrival. The Chinese dead had been buried, but as the Mongols never inter, the dead bodies of those of them who had been killed were lying about in all directions. Most of the houses were burned to the lower walls, and all had been looted; there was not a shop remaining or a single article of food to be bought. Enormous stocks of wood and grass, collected by the merchants from considerable distances for the use of their caravans, had been burned to cinders, and there was scarcely a camel left in the place for the collection of more. Such is the event given by an eye-witness. Mr. Elias, unfortunately, does not give us the name of the Amban, who was in a state of too great terror to see him, but upon whom he had to be dependant for food, the only remaining stores being those contained in the fortress. We have always held that the possession of those outlying dependencies was a source of weakness to China, and this account of the state of affairs in Western Mongolia goes to prove how useless are the garrisons kept up at great

expense. Even looking at the affair from a Chinese point of view, we may see how Kuli Beg's victory may have been a desirable thing, as preserving Mongolia from such visits for the future. We may, however, learn more. The Chinese troops have for years been unable to cope on their own ground with the Tunganees, while the arms of the Ameer have been rapidly advancing. This situation certainly lends no hope that the Chinese will, in the long run, and when brought face to face with the comparatively well drilled troops of the Ameer, be successful. Should any internal difficulty arise in China, the presence of the Ameer on the frontiers may lead to complications of a nature not easy to surmount.

REPORTS ON TRADE AT THE TREATY PORTS IN CHINA FOR THE YEAR 1873.

It is to be regretted that the arrangements of the Statistical Department of the Foreign Customs have not permitted the publication of these reports at an earlier date. The fault does not, we are well aware, lie with the Department in Shanghai, but in mistaken direction from Peking which overloaded it with a quantity of matter relating to the Vienna Exhibition—matter of interest no doubt, but which should not have been allowed to thrust aside reports having value almost directly proportionate to their early publication. As a body, the present volume of reports is scarcely up to the average; and the ports of Shanghai, Hankow and Canton, three of the principal in forming an estimate of the trade of the year, do not contribute to its pages. Of the reports published, that from Mr. Morehead, Assistant-in-charge at Swatow, is undoubtedly the fullest in its details, and at the same time displays most knowledge of the course of trade. On the whole, the reports indicate a depression in trade, and it is noteworthy that the heaviest reduction in the receipts occurs mainly in native articles. We have from Peking Gazettes and other sources given the true explanation of this, but we cannot but remark the strange abstention from discussion on this topic which as a general rule marks the reports. Mr. Taintor, in his last report, had so nearly exhausted the mercantile topics current at Newchwang, that but little was left for his successor to say. Mr. Man does, however, give us a curious description of the flow of emigration into Manchuria, from the northern provinces of China:—

In China proper, whatever is thought in reference to official maladministration, the respect for law and order which so generally prevails around the Treaty ports renders the course of trade, when once established, a relatively smooth and predeterminable affair of judgment. But in Manchuria it is as yet otherwise. A great portion of the vast region known by this name is still somewhat in a transition state, and the new occupants of the land, before whom the remnant of the original Tartar population is rapidly disappearing, have been left sadly in want of that strong leadership and firm control which is a safeguard of the exiled European. The human wave which, for two hundred years, has surged in this direction is, in practice, encountered by but few official barriers.

When passing, voluntarily, the Customs Station at Shanhai-kwan, emigrants are certainly catechised as to their destination, and their answers, stating the Division or Commandery they desire to settle in are, together with a few personal particulars concerning them, forwarded for the information of the ruling Boards. Laxity, however, exists in the carrying out of these regulations, and the state of wreck into which the Great Wall has fallen enables those who object to being questioned to altogether escape the ordeal and its accompanying squeeze by diverging a few hundred yards to one of the many gaps which cut the rampart.*

To this overland influx, which is composed in great part of people from Chihli moving eastward by families and carrying their old folk and children in their train, must be added the far more considerable number of single men who yearly enter the country by the sea route, chiefly from the ports along the southern shores of the Gulf. These people, although respectable enough in the aggregate, still include in their ranks many disaffected Mahomedans and, till quite recently, a proportion also of ex-Taipings and broken Nienfei. On arrival here at Taku-shan, or at the smaller sea-coast towns on the Liaotung promontory, they are subjected to not even the semblance of supervision before spoken of. The bad characters amongst them may wander abroad in search of congenial occupation or may skulk in the purlieus of the cities waiting for something to turn up. It is this element in our local polity which constitutes a chief drawback to quick advancement, and it is to the spread of those refining influences which have as yet knocked in vain at the door of the Chinese conservatism, that we can look alone for bringing about a change. Iron roads,—nay, even metalled highways,—would be worth far more than all the legions which are at present periodically required to preserve the peace: the telegraph wire would work as a charm. Until, however, the time arrives for these things to come to pass, capital—that marrow of a new country—will be slow to find, in this noble dominion, an abiding haven, and lawlessness can hardly fail to remain, as now, a salient feature of China's greatest extramural possession.

Mr. Man then gives an account of the feeble measures taken to reduce to order the province of Shingking, measures so far successful that it is generally possible, by the payment of blackmail, for a merchant to get his goods laid down in the interior of the Province. Even to this rule there are exceptions, and at intervals the whole of the Province seems to revert to a state of utter lawlessness. Yet it is admirably situated, and under any properly constituted government would rapidly increase in prosperity. Mr. Man reiterates the prophecy of an early predecessor, and looks forward to the day as not far distant when opium should be one of the staple exports of Newchwang. We have before alluded, in reviewing the trade of the port, to the very interesting position it occupied with regard to the production of the drug. Judging from the statistics of the year, the consumption of foreign opium remains constant, but this by no means contradicts the assertion that the use of opium generally is increasing; and for a time it is not unlikely that, as in the case of Hankow, the import of foreign opium will go on simultaneously with the export of home-grown. In other respects the trade of Newchwang cannot

be said to have been satisfactory. Foreign imports exhibit a notable decrease, and what is more to the point in judging of the future of the port, native imports and exports both show a marked falling off. The amount of sugar taken into consumption in the Northern ports of China, affords perhaps the best index as to the prosperity or the reverse of the people. The import at Newchwang exhibits a decline of more than one-half. At Tientsin the same tale has to be told. The trade year by year seems to fall off, by slight degrees indeed, but sufficient to indicate something wrong. If the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company were a genuine concern, we should have anticipated some useful result from its formation. Tientsin, the chief terminus of its operations, does not respond in the smallest degree. The facilities for trade, so far as steamers were concerned, were already sufficient, and the increased tonnage has to be supported, not out of an increased carrying trade, but out of the finances of the empire. Chefoo follows Tientsin with a falling off in the import of cotton goods of 350,000 pieces. Opium and metals share in the depression. The value of the native trade likewise is on the wane, though the article of sugar shows a slight increase. The Acting Commissioner has only the following congratulatory remark to present to his readers:—

But if Chefoo has not the advantage of enabling its residents rapidly to acquire wealth, it confers on them the boon of a lovely and healthy climate, in a place surrounded by most charming scenery. Such already was the renown of the latter in ancient times that it attracted two Emperors to visit the Chefoo Bluff from there to watch the rising of the sun, or, as the detractors of the fame of these two worthies will have it, there to propitiate the spirits of the sea so as to grant to them an interview for bestowing on them the gift of immortality. It was in the year 219 B.C. that the Emperor Shih-hwang (始皇) of the Ts'in Dynasty (秦朝) was on the peninsula, where he is said to have caused a stone tablet to be raised on the highest hill. Shih-hwang re-visited Chefoo in the following year. In 94 B.C. the Emperor Wu-ti (武帝) is said to have visited the Chefoo peninsula (in both cases Chefoo proper is meant, not Yentai) to watch the sun rise. Two stones are still to be found there which are reported to have been intended by Wu-ti towards building a bridge to connect one of the Chefoo mountains with one of the nine heavens.

Proceeding to the reports from the river ports, we miss Hankow from the number. We know from other sources that the year was one of great depression all round; this decrease is by no means balanced by the slight rise shown at Kiukiang. The trade at the latter port has been so mismanaged, that any improved action on the part of the officials, native or foreign, was bound to be met by an increase in the local trade. Hankow, Chinkiang, Ningpo, and even Swatow, were the real suppliers of the districts, which would naturally have looked to Kiukiang as their mart. Artificial impediments alone have prevented the port from assuming a greater importance than it has hitherto done. One of the principal items

of increase in the trade of the port, that of green teas, has not, however, been conducive to the interests of the foreign purchasers. Mr. Novion's report on the trade at Chinkiang is of the same doleful nature as those of his predecessors in the present volume. Mr. Novion tries to throw a glow over the undoubted depression which has prevailed, but, judged by the experience gained from the other reports, we must say unsuccessfully. It is quite immature to suppose with Mr. Novion that the prosperity which should have been induced by the export, in 1872, of nearly two million piculs of rice and other grain, in foreign bottoms, to say nothing of what left in native craft, probably nearly as much, could so soon have evaporated, as to show 1873 a year of decreasing instead of increasing prosperity. The true cause is deeper, and is to be found in the increased burdens on trade, which are gradually but surely, from one end of the empire to the other, pressing on its very existence.

II.

Leaving the northern ports, and reviewing the trade of those lying south of the Yangtze, we may observe in the various reports of the Commissioners the same feeling of depression so evidently marked in North-China. Trade, in fact, during the year in question, was simply stagnating. No new development has anywhere to be remarked, and lower prices went hand in hand with a diminished or stationary demand. It was not that the year was in any respect one of disaster. The crops generally were fair, and no external influence which could in any way have affected trade for the worse had been bought to bear. Internally, the affairs of the Empire were going on as usual; scarcely a ripple disturbed the calm face of political affairs. Yet trade was undeniably languishing, and apparently native trade even worse than foreign. At Ningpo, foreign imports show a slight increase in value, principally to be accounted for by an increase in the import of opium; this latter depending on local circumstances being caused by the lower scale of duties changed at Ningpo as compared with other ports, notably Foochow. Native imports and exports both exhibited a falling off. The import of sugar especially, a good mark of the prosperity of a district, having dwindled from 39,000 to 22,000 piculs. This was partially to be accounted for by a failure in the rice crop. The latter was made good by imports in native craft from Kiangsu, notably Chinkiang. In exports, the chief falling off was in tea, but for this the Chinese dealers were themselves responsible. An increasing demand for Chehkiang teas for export had been met by so great a deterioration in the quality that, warned by previous losses, foreigners at Shanghai had refused to purchase the wretched stuff offered in the market. It was a pity that, at Foochow, a similar complaint should have been made on the other side. The import of foreign piece goods, never very lively at that port, had diminished, and a portion of this decrease was attributed to the continually deteriorating quality of the goods placed on the

* Reports on Trade, 1872.

market. Notwithstanding the protests of Chambers of Commerce, there seems as yet to be no practical plan suggested of getting rid of this hindrance to our trade in China.

Trade at Foochow has had to bear so many burdens, and is hampered with so many restrictions, that the port has never had a fair chance of exhibiting its real capabilities. An instance is afforded in the case of opium, which would naturally make its way to the interior of the province through the port having the largest export trade. It is curious to find that, owing to the excessive local dues charged as compared with other ports, the import has for years back been steadily decreasing; Swatow, Amoy, Ningpo, and even Kiukiang, receiving most of the drug which would naturally enter by way of Foochow. The same may be said of native goods, which seem carefully to avoid so vexatious a port. Mr. Wright suggests that a part of the apparent diminution in native trade may be accounted for by the improvement in the class of native vessels trading with the port, and whose cargoes do not pass through the Foreign Inspectorate. It certainly seems difficult to account for the enormous value of the exports from Fuhkien as compared with its imports, without the intervention of a considerable native trade, but the topic is one which has never been fairly discussed. One sign of improvement is noticeable at Formosa, and that is the increase in the number and value of goods sent inland under transit pass. The principal ground for wonder is, however, that more do not avail themselves of this apparently ready means of avoiding vexatious imposts. Probably the fear of having the far more important export trade interfered with, prevents any firm stand being made. The report from Amoy gives a detailed description of the trade of the port, well worth study, but hardly bearing condensation. In some respects, the report is more satisfactory than those that have preceded it. The imports of foreign piece goods, as well as of raw cotton, have increased, as also have those of beancake and other native manures. This would seem to imply that more land is being devoted to the production of sugar, the article for the growth of which the southern portion of Fuhkien seems best adapted. That this import took place contemporaneously with a partial failure of the rice crop, proves that the country contains resources within itself for the development of trade which have, as yet, never been taken advantage of. Mr. Hughes makes the statement with regard to the production of sugar, that—"It is probable that China was one of the first countries to cultivate the sugar-cane, as there is no doubt that sugar-candy—which was, perhaps, the earliest form of sugar—was made by Chinese and exported to India in the remote past." Marco Polo, however, distinctly states that the refining of sugar was introduced under the Yuen dynasty, the Chinese prior to that time being only able to produce treacle. The sugar-cane possibly was indigenous to China, but as the Chinese name for sugar is not aboriginal, but Aryan, *t'ang* representing the Sanscrit *Sar-kar-a*, the

Greek *sacchar*, we are justified in believing that its cultivation was introduced by some of the earlier Aryan colonists.

At Swatow, Mr. Moorhead, the assistant in charge, gives a particularly clear and concise description of the native regulations of the province with regard to the import of opium. Without these statistics it would be difficult to account for the very remarkable increase which has taken place in the import of opium at the port in question. In 1868, Swatow took 4,272 piculs of opium, and ranked sixth in the list of ports receiving the drug direct from foreign sources. In 1873 it took 9,063, and ranked third, being inferior only to Shanghai and Chinkiang. The report gives a table of inland stations and the rates of duty leviable at each, an example which we would like to see followed by other Commissioners, as thereby the cause of many apparent anomalies could be understood. The arrangement of the stations is such that Swatow is placed at an advantage as compared with Canton, Amoy or Foochow. The arrangements necessary for the conduct of the opium trade render the facilities for other import trade greater, and hence we may notice a general advance in the ordinary staples of foreign import. Against this, however, had to be placed the fact that the provinces of Kwangtung and Fuhkien had suffered severely from a scarcity in crops for the two years proceeding the date of the report; notwithstanding, the sugar trade showed a satisfactory increase, a matter of great moment here as at Amoy.—Mr. Moorhead's report is at once concise and perspicuous, and bears evidence of great care in its preparation.

REVIEW.

Confucian Cosmogony.—A Translation of Section forty-nine of the "Complete Works" of the Philosopher Choo-Foo-Tze, with Explanatory Notes. By the Rev. F. HOS. McCLATCHIE, M.A.—Tribner, 1874.

As man gradually emerged into intelligence, the perception of something external to him which was not himself, enjoyed by him in common with less highly endowed animals, must at an early period have been supplemented by the perception of phenomena following one another in regular sequence, but with the production of which he had nothing to do. With each change of season there was a change in the features of the landscape, in the habits of the animals by which he was surrounded, and in his own sensations. Most remarkable of all, the sun rose, ran his daily course in the heavens, accompanied by the production of grateful warmth, by the carolling of birds, and the bursting of all visible nature into vigour and beauty, and sank out of sight bringing coolness and the shining host of stars. At longer intervals the moon appeared, and waxed and waned, and then disappeared, to renew after a while the same cycle of phases. At still longer intervals the seasons pursued their changes, while through a longer period yet the places of the sun's rising and setting oscillated between fixed points never perceptibly falling short of the assigned limit or overpassing it. Do what he might, if he ever tried to do anything, he could not alter these inexorable sequences, and thus by a line upon line process of unconscious education, continued probably through millenniums, the conception of a cause differing from the human will and independent of it, but operating upon the external world, became one of the condi-

tions of thought, whatever impression the constant iteration of the observation had stamped upon the brains of successive generations having been hereditarily transmitted in ever increasing intensity. Ages before the first dawn of history, many of the "forms of thought" which we now call necessary must thus have gradually become fixed, although it is impossible to trace them except by theory. We may, however, confidently assume that the idea of a cause acting in external nature, however dimly conceived, was conceived at a very early stage in man's intellectual development. Obviously it must have preceded any form of worship. A time eventually came when to some one of mental power above the average the question suggested itself whether this cause was inherent in the bodies exhibiting phenomena of change either cyclical or discontinuous, just as a man's hair and nails grew without any exercise of his will or of anybody else's, or was seated outside them imparting change to them in the same manner as a man for his own purposes voluntarily altered the relations of bodies within his range. This in one form or another is the problem which we find exercising the minds of philosophers at the moment when we get our first glimpse of intellectual activity on our globe, and it is the problem which, as yet unsettled, divides the two great schools of thinkers at the present day. Thales (B.C. 639-542) and Pythagoras (B.C. 570-504), the founders of the Ionic and Italic Schools respectively, were deeply imbued with the ancient learning of the Egyptians, and from their teaching we may infer the doctrines formalised in the earliest philosophical schools of which we have even a faint record. To both the world was living, animated by a soul which was hardly if at all conceivable apart from the universe in which it had its being. Anaxagoras (B.C. 500-428) placed a "regulating intelligence" at the helm of the universe, and thus first obscurely shadowed forth a philosophy of Theism. The limits of space forbid us to follow in detail the teaching of the various early Greek sages. But it is instructive to notice that when first we light on a definite philosophical system, we find men explaining causation by themselves, applying their whole nature to the explanation of the phenomena which surround them, and seeking for the analogues of their will and even of their sensations in the external world. It was by a process of refinement that Anaximenes replaced by air as the ultimate element of the universe, and as the soul itself, the water which Thales assumed as his first principle. To the air of Anaximenes Diogenes imparted intellectual properties. Fire became the substance of the universe in the hands of Heraclitus (B.C. 503) while Anaximander (B.C. 573) taught that the beginning of things was an illimitable chaos. It was, as we have seen, reserved for Anaxagoras to teach the existence of a *Nous*, immaterial, infinite, independent, omniscient, unchangeable, and rigidly separate from the material universe. Here there was at last a definite cause of phenomena, altogether external to the phenomena themselves. Socrates, as we learn from Xenophon, further developed this conception, and taught the existence of a Supreme Being—the immaterial and infinite governor of all things, the intelligent artificer of the world, and the author and vindicator of all moral laws. Here our brief review of the progress of Greek philosophy in this direction may stop. We refrain from summarising the speculations of later philosophers, as we shall have incidentally to refer to certain of their opinions. We turn now to the solution of the problem of the universe arrived at by Chinese thinkers.

Not only Chinese scholars, but all those who are interested in the progress of speculation, owe a debt of gratitude to

Canon McClatchie for the work which he has accomplished. We have here for the first time in an English dress an important portion of the writings of one who, according to native historians, was the only one who fully comprehended the true import of the learning of Confucius. Whether the value of Choo's investigations into the nature of things be real or artificial, there is at all events a value attaching to them, for, in the words of Dr. Medhurst, "the opinions of Choo-foo-tsze constitute the orthodoxy of China, and all who differ from them are considered heterodox." Choo was a native of Anhwei, and lived from A.D. 1130 to 1201. His childhood and youth were marked by extraordinary precocity, and after graduating he assumed office. Having passed through the ranks of assistant magistrate, magistrate and prefect, he was appointed Imperial essayist and reader to the Emperor Ning-tsung. If we are to believe his biographer, his administration was scrupulously pure and patriotic, his character above suspicion, and his manners characterised by that formality which to us appears tedious and trivial, but to the Chinese symbolises a mind well regulated and well stored. At an early period of his life he diligently studied the classics, and also the Buddhist and Taoist systems, but these latter he soon laid aside to devote himself exclusively to the works of the ancient sages, and to the search after true principles. How far he succeeded in that search it will be for the students of Mr. McClatchie's translation to determine.

That all knowledge is relative is a proposition formulised in comparatively recent times. But the impossibility of eliminating the consciousness of a reality lying beyond phenomena, which is implied in that proposition, must, as we have shewn above, have been felt from a very early period. The mystery of the universe's existence is the one problem which all systems of religion and philosophy from the grossest to the most cultivated have been framed to solve. Yet at the present day, the result of ages of bitter argument is stated alike by philosophers and theologians to be simply this—that "the Power which the Universe manifests to us is utterly inscrutable." This conclusion may limit fruitless speculation in the future, but even where its truth was felt it had no effect in the past. Let us follow the Chinese philosopher through the maze of hypothesis and reasoning into which he plunges when he attempts to interpret the great enigma.

We start with the general proposition that "In the whole universe there is no such thing as Air without Fate, or Fate without Air." Fate and Air are totally distinct, yet are co-existent, co-eternal and equally necessary. A certain priority in rank is accorded to Fate, which is impersonal, formless, unalterable, perfectly pure and superlatively good, yet is only manifested through the Air. Without it, the universe would be chaos, yet its action is blind, for "the Air has the power of condensing and forming things, but Fate neither devises nor plans, nor makes anything." Nature, which is spontaneously benevolent and upright, is the inheritance of Fate in Air, and man is man only in so far as he contains a portion of this same fate within the "shell" of his body which is filled with and surrounded by the "light and dark Air of Heaven and Earth." Along with Fate and Air, infinite space is assumed, though tacitly, for limits and number are conceived as necessary upon the interaction of the two great principles. Air (accidentally) produces Form by its accumulation, and Fate uniting with it and "spiritualising the Air," thus produces Mind. Anything which changes its form ceases to exist as such, and cannot resume its original state. There is no Heavenly Ruler. That matters occur so or so is altogether due to Fate. "Fate

is incorporeal Reason, the origin of life, the Air is the corporeal vessel, the receptacle of Life." Yet while denying the intelligence of Fate and the existence of a Supreme Ruler, we are by a curious confusion taught that the "Fate (idea) of a thing exists before the thing itself has any existence." Even Plato when conceiving the eternal reality of ideas independent of the apprehending mind, did not attempt to get rid of a Divine mind in which they were eternally and perfectly conceived. Finally, there is a sentiment of justice (left unaccounted for) which is constantly being outraged by the course of human events. To explain this obvious imperfection in nature the philosopher suggests that the "original air was vitiated;" "intrinsically, we cannot predicate perfection or imperfection, freedom or obstruction of Fate. But since the air bestowed on things is diverse, then the air when imperfect obtains fate imperfectly," just as "in the reception of light there is the distinction of much or little, dullness or brilliancy, and yet we do not receive two lights."

This though a brief is a fair summary of Part I. There is a remarkable analogy between the explanation of imperfection given by the Chinese philosopher, and the Platonic teaching that in every phenomenon we have absolute perfection hampered by the surrounding conditions, and therefore only partially developed. We will refer to Mr. McClatchie's voluminous and learned notes in the sequel. Meanwhile it is interesting to notice the accordance between Choo-foo-tsze's assumptions and the results of our modern philosophy. Let the reader replace the terms *Fate* and *Air* by the terms *Force* and *Matter*, and he might easily imagine that he was studying the latest developments of science. Neither is manifested without the other. Either is inconceivable without the other. Both are eternal and necessary. Nature is the inheritance of Force in Matter, and what is commonly called man's soul is measured by the interchange of relations between the molecules of his brain substance. Form is the outcome of incalculable external conditions which, in the absence of positive knowledge, may be described as producing a fortuitous result. Mind itself is an abstraction from the phenomena of thinking. The doctrine of evolution involves the doctrine of dissolution and teaches with all the certainty which the relativity of our knowledge admits, that a form once reached and abandoned can never be re-attained. And finally, when the Chinese writer of the 12th century tells us that there is no Heavenly Ruler, but that Fate is Incorporeal Reason, we seem to hear in anticipation DEAN MANSEL in the 19th century telling us that "the fundamental conceptions of Rational Theology are self-destructive how for example can Infinite Power be able to do all things, and yet Infinite Goodness be unable to do evil? How can Infinite Justice exact the utmost penalty for every sin, and yet Infinite Mercy pardon the sinner? How can infinite Wisdom know all that is to come, and yet Infinite Freedom be at liberty to do, or to forbear? How is the existence of evil compatible with that of an infinitely perfect Being; for if he wills it he is not infinitely good; and if he wills it not, his will is thwarted and his sphere of action limited?"

We pass now to Part II., which is entitled *The Great Extreme*. This to start with is defined as "just the same as Fate," but in order to make it intelligible we must assume that it really includes both Fate and Air, that it is in fact co-extensive with the "Nature" of Part I. "The Great Extreme is just the Fate inherent in all things it is just one Air which divided obliquely and became two Airs; the part which has motion is the Light, and that which has rest is the Darkness. It all divided and became five Airs;

scattered, and became all things, ... it is Fate and nothing else," and so on through a series of propositions in appearance mutually contradictory, but which taken together amount to a definition of the Great Extreme as the Kosmos eventually produced by the interaction of Force and Matter. Fate, as fate, was described as blind in operation, but "when manifested forth (as the Great Extreme) it is natural disposition; for example 'Moved and generated the light,' this statement shews natural disposition." Here then we have at length a "soul of the world" adumbrated. The Great Extreme is "Reason inherent in Heaven, Earth and all things, and mind in man acting as the lord of the whole body. It is most high, most beautiful, most subtle, most divine, surpassing everything." The essential point, however, is that "soul" is merely a development of nature. The Great Extreme is alternately in motion and at rest. "Before motion there is rest before rest there is motion." It "is not confined to place, has no bodily form, and no single place can contain it Before manifestation within it were Pleasure, Anger, Grief and Joy the infinite Great Extreme never ceases altogether, but only when the fruit is perfected it ceases to generate for a while (when all things are about to return to Chaos.)" Again at page 55, "The whole shall return to Chaos, and men and things shall all cease to exist, and then the world shall begin again;" and so in many passages in Part III. "Non-manifestation is the Rest of the Great Extreme, and manifestation is the motion of the Great Extreme." So far all is intelligible. It is hard to believe that Choo-foo-tsze intentionally wrote nonsense, yet it is equally hard even with the aid of the notes to make anything but nonsense out of the discussion on page 33 as to the distinction between "Nature" and the "Great Extreme." We pass this by therefore, and in closing this resumé of Part II. would again trace the analogies which appear to exist between Choo's doctrines and those of ancient and modern thinkers. Thus, we get a hint of the everlasting succession of redistributions of matter and motion which reduced our system from its primary nebulous condition and which will certainly redistribute it again by the absorption of motion and concomitant diffusion of matter. This was anticipated by Plato in his theory of secular recurrence. And yet again, Tyndall's now famous "fiery cloud" containing the potentialities of all actions and emotions, seems anticipated by the Great Extreme within which, before manifestation, were Pleasure, Anger Grief and Joy.

Parts III. and IV. deal more strictly with cosmogony. "In the beginning, 'Heaven and Earth were just the light 'and dark air.' A movement of revolution being somehow (unexplained) imparted to this mass, the Earth was formed by the subsidence of sediment, while the subtle portions became heaven and the heavenly bodies, surrounding the Earth on all sides, and both above and below. There was a transition period when Fire and Water as the proximate principles of Heaven and Earth, existed, the former eventually producing wind, thunder, lightning, sun and stars, and the latter by its sediment producing the Earth. But the Earth is undergoing ceaseless change. "We frequently see on lofty mountains, the shells of the sea-snail and pearl-oyster, as it were generated in the middle of stones; these stones were part of the soil of the former world. The sea-snail and pearl-oyster belong to the water; so that which was below changed and became high." In the light of this prophetic view of modern geological science it is at once ludicrous and lamentable to find some few still existent divines pointing to the testaceous shells found

on mountain summits as irrefragable proofs of the reality of "the universal deluge."

It is not until we get far into the book that we find any allusion to the existence of a universal law. Nor indeed is the term used or the notion more than hinted at. Yet that the writer was on the brink of a great discovery, and missed it only through an unlucky chance, is evident from his argument that Heaven and Earth must exercise Mind, else "assuredly oxen would produce horses, and peach trees would send forth plum blossoms." But this implied law is spontaneously determined at the initial stage of each cycle of evolution. Evidently it is that of "fitness," and its test is human reason, for "Man is the same as Heaven," and Mind which is the ruling power of Heaven and Earth is 'the same as the supreme Emperor, and penetrates all things,' and is further defined as Benevolence. "To say that Heaven has a person up there who judges good and evil, we must not assert this. To say that there is nothing whatever which rules it, we also must not assert." This is the modern position of expectant scepticism. But the desire for something more tangible even in the philosopher's mind betrays itself a few pages further on:—"There certainly is a governing power. Heaven is a most hard and *yang* thing, spontaneously revolving without ceasing. There must be a governing power which causes this motion. People must inquire into this matter for themselves; it cannot be fully decided by merely discoursing about it. ... It is just this one thing which pervades the midst of matters and things;... so that nothing can be without this one thing. Hence it is said that it "is in both places, and is therefore incomprehensible." The fourth part closes with applications of the theory to the good and evil in man's nature, and to the development of moral qualities and of the physical elements—Metal, Wood, Water, Fire and Earth. Into these we will not enter. We have sufficiently indicated the scope of the work, and we have endeavoured to show that it possesses an interest and importance which its title hardly implies. Our sketch has necessarily been imperfect, but our short-comings can easily be remedied by a perusal of the book itself. Its one great fault, as it seems to us, lies in the various senses in which terms such as Mind, Nature, Fate etc. are employed. But we must recollect that few of our own philosophical works are free from ambiguity in the use of, for example, the term *Idea*.

A few words now regarding the notes with which Mr. McClatchie has enriched his translation. Without an accurate knowledge, which we do not possess, of the entire system whereof Choo is rather the expositor than the inventor, much of the argument in the text is only with difficulty intelligible. But armed with this knowledge Mr. McClatchie is able to identify Fate (*Shen*) with God, Reason, the "Unity" and "Goodness" and the "Adorner" of Plato, and the "Space" of Philo. So also the eternal, primordial Air is equivalent to Chnos, to the first man, to the "Jupiter" of Anaximenes, and is the *Shang-te* of the Confucianists. "Nature" again he identifies with the "Nature" of the Stoics. Summarised, the creed of the Confucianists as expounded by Choo-footze, contains the following articles—the eternity of a first God, inherent in eternal Matter but not conceived as apart from Matter; the Unity and universal distribution of the first God; the animation of the Kosmos, and the identity of man with it; the union in the Kosmos and man of body and mind, the latter being partly rational and partly sentient; and lastly the distinction between the Divine Reason or first God (*Shen*), and the Demiurgic mind or second God (*Shang-te*). Although there is no trace of a controversial spirit through-

out these notes, Mr McClatchie has tacitly heaped together a formidable array of arguments against the missionary scholars who insist upon representing the God of the Christians as identical with the *Shangte* of the Confucianists. To reproduce these arguments would almost be to reproduce the notes. We therefore take almost at random the following passages:—"The first God, who is above mind or the Demiurgo, is the only real Ens in the Kosmos, and compared to him the Kosmos itself or animated *Shangte* is non-ens. . . *Shangte* is the Demiurge or second God who owes his existence and all his powers to the eternal fate or Incorporeal Reason." Yet it is to be admitted that while the Confucianists plainly acknowledge the one "Fate" as in reality Father of all things, they wholly neglect it, and offer to the Second God or *Shangte* all the Worship due to the first.

Here we must take leave of Mr. McClatchie's book. The labour expended upon it can but faintly be conceived from its size. It is a most important contribution to the history of thought, while the author's reputation is a sufficient guarantee for its importance as a contribution to our knowledge of Chinese literature. The volume as regards externals is well printed on good paper and is neatly and strongly bound. There are but few errata, and most of these are noted in a short table at the end. Somewhat more care might, however, have been advantageously expended upon the printing of the few Greek words used.

R. A. JAMIESON.

Outports.

NEWCHWANG.

The usual rumours about banditti reach us—the last to the effect that some 200 cavalry soldiers attacked a large number of robbers (about 300 strong), and were defeated, with great slaughter on both sides. It is nothing now for the Imperial troops to suffer defeat, the outlaws being better armed, and as a rule much more plucky. The latter expect no mercy, and of course never receive any when they are caught alive, so they fight like mad whenever they are put to it.

For the first time since the port was opened, a foreigner has been robbed on the highway. This was a Belgian Catholic Missionary, who was bound here from Mongolia, for medical advice. When some forty miles to the North East of Yingtzü, Mynheer Metman was surrounded by what he and his servants mistook for Imperial soldiers, but who unfortunately turned out to be brigands, for they took the missionary's saddle pony with all gear, his gun, pistol, and all portable articles, even his clothing and that of his domestics. From feelings of pity they returned to him a skin coat, and his snuff box, one of the sympathising fellows of Dick Turpin remarking that a man could no more do without his snuff than without opium. The coat was very necessary also, as the Thr. has been ten to twelve degrees below zero, forty-two to forty-four degrees of frost. The travelling cart was left behind, for want of a pony which the freebooters took a fancy to, and the poor sick foreigner had to walk forty miles.

Is it not too bad that the roads so near a port should be so unsafe, when there are actually five hundred foreign armed and drilled soldiers on the spot, doing nothing but gambling and quarreling with the townspeople night and day? Perhaps it is not so much to be wondered at, for *on dit* the magistrate has lately been dismissed on account of his being concerned with the brigands—who, it appears, receive due notice when any attempt is to be made against them. In fact, the Ma-tau (mounted robbers) are in the pay of the mandarins—or these are paid by them—it

amounts to the same thing, and they feel quite secure. The chief of the band who robbed Mr. Metman—a young fellow of about 18 years, told his victim if he wanted to reclaim some of his effects, to apply to the nearest mandarin, who knew him—that his (the chief's name) was Wang (something) and that he lived at such a village. There were about 14 fellows under his orders, all well mounted and well dressed, the commander especially being quite a swell. The matter is in the hands of our worthy Consul, Mr. Adkins, who is now acting for all nations, as the U. S. Consul is always absent from his post during the winter. We have every reason to believe, therefore, that there will be such a stir made as will induce the mandarins to advise their protégés in future not to meddle with the Barbarian. It is fortunate perhaps that the missionary was surrounded and robbed before he could make use of his firearms, for if he had shot one or two, he would certainly have been killed. This may happen to any one who would naturally object to give up his coat and trowsers at such a cold season, and it would be poor consolation to feel that the Chinese Government is responsible for the consequences.

We have had considerable difficulty in supplying the larder with the Christmas and New-year delicacies, which can only be obtained at Moukden, some 120 miles off. Messengers have been stopped and robbed on the way there; but what is worse, some on the return voyage, with partridges, pheasants, venison, wild boar, bear's paws and such like seasonable commodities, have been deprived of what we may almost call our necessities; for a dinner now without bear's paws is almost an insult to one's guests. All look for the dish as much as for the roast beef and plum-pudding.

On 28th, nearly all the community were present at the funeral of the late Abbé Simon. The ceremony in the Roman Catholic chapel, designed and built by the deceased, was most imposing. The service was conducted by the Pro-vicarie Boyer, assisted by six Foreign priests, Monseigneur Ridet, Bishop of Corea, being present also. Poor Simon! He little thought that the first important service in the chapel he worked so hard for, would be his own funeral. Like many of his brethren who devote their lives to the mission—this gentleman was well off in a pecuniary point of view, and spent his patrimony entirely for the support of natives and works of his profession, living himself in as homely a manner as the poorest Chinaman. Deeds, not words, are what such men are justly celebrated for.

30th December, 1874.

I notice that your correspondents allude to the Lesser Bustard, and I fancy we can boast of being visited by the big one here. Last week one of our sportsmen bagged a bird weighing 25 lbs., which proved to be a real "Otis tarda" male, the female is much smaller. The neck and head are ash colored, and under the beak there was a quantity of fluff like a beard. This is the only Bustard bagged this season. It is very difficult to get near these birds, and they require an S.G. wire cartridge to bring them down. The flesh is magnificent, and even one bird at a time, you may imagine, pays one for the trouble of riding twenty miles and walking ten miles after them.

13th January, 1875.

TIENTSIN.

During the afternoon of the 14th instant, news of a startling and sad nature reached us from foreigners resident in the metropolis, to the effect that at about five o'clock in the afternoon of the 12th instant the Emperor of China had breathed his last. For some days previous to the 14th

instant, through rumors here and in Peking, and latterly from the Peking Gazette, we had first learnt that the Emperor was ill of small-pox. But latterly, we had been led to believe that His Majesty had got over his illness, and that he was going on favorably. On suddenly learning then of his death on the afternoon of the 14th instant, our surprise and sorrow were great; for we regarded his demise as a serious calamity to his country. On the 14th instant we likewise heard, through the same sources, that a son, said to be only four years of age of the Prince of Chun (so pronounced in Peking, and not *Shun*, as pronounced in the South of China—the seventh son of the former Emperor Taou-kwang)—had been fixed upon by his late Majesty, Tung Che, as his successor, setting aside the sons of the fifth and sixth sons of Taou-kwang, namely, the Prince of Tun and the Prince of Kung. During the afternoon of the 16th instant the Peking Gazette of the 13th instant came to hand, and from it we were made acquainted with an Edict of that date, promulgated by the Empresses Dowager in the name of the new sovereign, announcing the death of the Emperor, Tung Che, and that His Majesty had by will selected for his successor a son of the Prince of Chun, named Tsae-teen.

The edict further stated that his Majesty confirmed in their position a number of high officials (enumerated). The names of Prince Kung and Wan-seang do not appear amongst the officials of the Privy Council. In the Gazette of the 31st ultimo, there was an announcement that Wan-seang had applied for, and had been granted, three months leave of absence; but whether this be or be not the reason for his name not appearing, I am unable to state.

There is no mention in the Edict of the 13th instant of any changes having been made amongst the high officers of the provinces. These latter, however, have been commanded to remain at their posts, and not to repair to the capital to present themselves for audiences. Previous to the death of the late Emperor, it was promulgated in the Gazette of the 9th instant that Li Hung-chang, the Governor-General of the province of Chihli, had been promoted to the highest post given to a Chinese official, namely, to that of minister of state (Ta-heo-sze) of the Wan-hwa-teen. The same Gazette announced that Wan-seang had been promoted to the position of Minister of State of the Woo-ying-teen; and that Paou-keun had been promoted to that of assistant minister of state (He-pan-ta-heo-sze) of the Te-jin-ko. These appear to be offices connected with the appointments of Ministers of State.

The ministry, as hitherto so called by foreigners, is at the commencement of the new reign composed of Li Hung-chang, (as minister, styled Li Chung-tang), first minister of state; of Wan-seang, (styled Wan Chung-tang), second minister of state; of Paou-keun, assistant minister of state; and of Tso Tsung-tang, assistant minister of state. Li Hung-chang, as Governor-General of the province of Chihli, resides at Tientsin, eighty miles from Peking; Tso Tsung-tang, as Governor-General of the provinces of Shense and Kansuh, resides at Sin-gan-foo, eight hundred and fifty-five miles from Peking. Their distance, consequently, precludes all possibility of their acting as advisers to the Throne for the carrying on of daily public business, in the light in which advisers of the Throne are considered when ministers of state in Europe. The official positions, then, of Ta-heo-sze and Tse-pan-ta-heo-sze, hitherto translated ministers of state and assistant ministers of state, must not be regarded by us as official advisers of the Emperor in the discharging of his public duties. Should these officials be permanently residing at Peking, and in the Privy Council, they

would, of course, act in that capacity. So far as we know here at present, and gather from the Edict of the 13th instant, the advisers of the Throne as members of the Privy Council (Keun-ke-choo) are Paou-keun, Shin Kwei-fun, and Li Hung-tsaou. In the reign of the late Emperor Tung-che, the Prince of Kung and Wan-seang formed members of the Keun-ke-choo or Privy Council; but whether they still continue to do so under the new régime, I am at present unable to say. The Chinese people here and at Peking have likewise remarked the absence of the names of Prince Kung and Wan-seang in the list of the members of the Privy Council, and they have further remarked the absence in the list of the Edict of 13th instant of three officials belonging to the party of Prince Kung, namely Chung-shih, president of the Board of Punishments; Chung-how (formerly of Tientsin) Vice-President of the Board of War; and Ching-lin (formerly Taoutai at Newchwang) chief of the Colonial office; all of whom, Chung-shih, brother of Chung-how excepted, have been, as members of the Tsung-le Yamen, for years constantly engaged in transacting business with the foreign officials at the capital. Chung-shih, I may add, although not in the Tsung-le Yamen, was socially connected with foreigners. I am so very particular in mentioning all these circumstances at this conjuncture in political affairs, as it was notorious last winter amongst the Chinese people in Peking, that the feelings of the Prince of Chun were anti-foreign; and that these five high officials were viewed as favorably disposed towards foreigners.

Up to the death of the late Emperor Tung-che, the members of the Tsung-le Yamen, or Foreign office, were composed of the Prince of Kung, Wan-seang, Paou-keun, Maou Chang-he, Shin Kwei-fun, Tung-keun, Chung-lun, Chung-how, and Ching-lin; but whether they all still continue to be members of the Tsung-le Yamen I am unable at present to state, as no mention is made of the Tsung-le Yamen in the Edict in question. I allude to this department as it is the one with which alone the Foreign Ministers at Peking transact their international business.

In the Gazette of the 13th instant the Prince of Chun obtains ten days leave of absence. Why he asked for leave just as his son Tsae-teen had succeeded to the Throne, cannot be learnt from the Gazette in question; and it would be only waste of paper to write down the various surmises of people here on the subject. Last winter I always heard him spoken of as a man fond of military affairs, and of his being the chief of the foreign-trained and armed Manchew army, raised at the capital during several years past. I never heard it said that any of the foreign officials had come into relations with him, either on business or socially. There is no doubt of the Prince of Chun having got the superior force of the military of the capital at his back; and consequently he is in a position to maintain the new Emperor on the Throne.

The people of Tientsin appear at this time to be content with the new order of things. From what we can see and hear, all they appear to care about is complete tranquillity, so that they may quietly make a living and money for themselves and their families; and they are apparently quite indifferent as to what member of the Manchow imperial family has succeeded to the Throne and become their sovereign. They feel, in fact, quite as indifferent as I do here in Tientsin—since we must have a king to give us stability—whether the Prince of Wales or the Duke of Edinburgh becomes King of England, neither my welfare, nor my pecuniary interests being affected by whatever member of the German family becomes the head of the country. In what way, however, the Princes of Tun and Kung, the elder brothers of the

Prince of Chung, may view the new order of public affairs, is quite a different matter; in a short time I have no doubt we shall see whether the change affects them injuriously or not.

All foreigners having relations with China must deplore the death of the late Emperor Tung-che. He had only just, we may say, become the sovereign of his country; he had admitted, since he assumed power, the foreign ministers to audiences, one step on his part in the right direction for the benefit of China; he had gone amongst his subjects on several occasions during the last eighteen months in a wise way, which his immediate predecessors had never done; and he was apparently moving on in a progressive policy as fast as could be reasonably expected, considering his only having been a real sovereign for a few months and his being a youth of 19 years old.

The new sovereign of China, the son of the Prince of Chun, the adopted child of the Empresses Dowager, is only four years of age; and he will not for fifteen years to come assume the personal control of the Empire. During all this time, then, the Empresses Dowager will, as during the twelve years minority of Tung-che, act as regents; and being females they will as heretofore not grant audiences to the foreign ministers. The death of Tung-che has, consequently, again opened a gulf between the Envoys of foreign governments and the Court of Peking; fifteen years will be required before it will be possible for the foreign Ministers to again pass the threshold of the palace to have audiences of the Ruler of China. This period at the same time unfortunately likewise tends to keep asunder the people of China from foreign nations. That the Chinese population may be speedily made to comprehend by ocular demonstration that their sovereign stands on no higher ground than the sovereigns of foreign nations, and thus be made thoroughly sensible of their ignorance in regard to their own actual condition and to the civilization of foreign nations, I cannot help coming to the conclusion that Foreign Governments will demand, and that at an early day, that the court barriers of Peking be levelled as in European nations. I can hardly fancy that another fifteen years will be allowed to pass ere this work shall be done.

The rumors current in Tientsin during the last four days regarding Chinese political affairs here and in Peking, would if written down make a volume of respectable size. One was that Li Hung-chang was on his way here in all haste. Another that he was marching on Peking at the wish of a high personage there. Another that the mandarins of Tientsin were preparing to lay infernal machines of destruction off Taku to prevent foreign vessels coming up the river in spring. Another that the young Empress had died on the 14th instant from drinking of a cup of liquid which was not alone composed of tea. Another that the most frightful anarchy was existing in Peking amongst the high officials and their followers, &c., &c., &c. The stories about Li Hung-chang and the mandarins arose in the fertile brains of the population, and had no foundation of truth. In regard to the Peking rumors, your correspondent in that place will no doubt advise you by this courier.

Since the departure of the last courier, the Chinese have been gathering in their ice crops from the river, whose ice is now eleven inches in thickness. Every night, all along the river off the Settlement, one could see numerous lighted lanterns, and hear the voices of the crowds of Chinese laborers engaged in cutting the ice and in carrying it on shore to the ice houses. Up to yesterday at 1 p.m. we had for a long time back very mild pleasant weather. At that hour a northerly gale

set in which is continuing at present. This morning the thermometer stood at 16° Fahr., and it is hourly falling. The ice will consequently be thicker to-morrow morning.

18th Jan., 1875.

PURITAN.

FOOCHOW.

By the steamer *Dragon*, we have Foochow advices to the 1st February. The *Herald* says the work of laying the line of telegraph to Amoy has been again interrupted. A mob of Chinese, led on by Yamén runners and armed with knives, sickles, and spears, attacked the native workmen engaged, on the 22nd ultimo, near Kwang Taou, inflicted a severe beating upon several, plundered their clothing and tools, and dispersed the entire party. The foreigners present were not interfered with, and as they had orders not to use their weapons unless personally assailed, they appear to have been passive. A few Penang lawyers would, in that case, have been more useful than revolvers. The "lawyer" is a very handy weapon, and can hardly be called lethal; it won't go off in hitting a man over the head, so that both the striker and people behind are perfectly safe, while the man in front is apt to be incommoded. However, to continue the *Herald's* narrative, "Captain Hoskier, accompanied by his foreign staff, called upon the Elder of Kwang Taou on the following day and demanded an explanation regarding the attack. The Elder disclaimed all responsibility, stating that he had only heard of the disturbance that morning, that his people were not concerned, and that the whole disturbance had been the work of outside villagers; he further asserted that his people were not opposed to the telegraph, but, on the contrary, were prepared to render every assistance to the Company's workmen. This was the position of affairs on the morning of the 23rd ultimo. It was plain enough that the whole attack had been planned by the authorities; it was equally plain that unless the Company's staff were prepared to fight their way through Kwang Taou, it would be quite impossible to continue the work of construction. Under these circumstances, Captain Hoskier determined—wisely, we think—to return to Foochow. This was accordingly done, the entire party reaching the Settlement on Sunday last. The Company have since, we understand, communicated particulars of the attack and robbery to the authorities, with a view to obtaining satisfaction."

Another Arsenal, under foreign superintendence, is about to be opened in the City. A Mr. Betts has arrived from England to take charge of the Torpedo department, and other foreigners are expected to join very shortly.—The thermometer was as low as 33° on the night of the 22nd ult. On the following morning the hill sides were partially covered with snow, which remained on the ground during the entire day. The phenomenon is somewhat unusual in this part of the world, and is regarded by many of the Natives as a happy omen for the New Year.

The *Market Report* of the 29th Jan. says business in Tea during the week had been limited to few transactions in Oolongs and Scented Teas. The unsold stock of Congou remained at 2,500 chests.—Sales have been 1500 pieces of 7 lbs. T-Cloths at \$1.75 piece. Lead is quoted at \$8.50 per picul, but holders are asking \$8.75, with no buyers.—The O. S. S. Co's steamer *Priam*, from Shanghai en route to London, was expected. The ship *Golden State* was expected shortly from Shanghai to load for New York, and is said to be engaged full at £3 per 40 cubic feet. The barque *William Turner* is expected to load for Melbourne.

HIOGO.

The *Hioغو News* records a painful incident in the death of Mr. A. von Knoblock, Acting Consul for North-Germany. "Shortly after one o'clock, the clerk of the Court, having occasion to go to the office of the deceased, found him stretched out on a sofa, his head leaning over the side, and a pistol with one barrel discharged lying in a pool of blood by the side of the couch. Dr. Thornicroft was quickly in attendance, but death must have been almost instantaneous, as the bullet passed through the head of the unfortunate gentleman, entering above the right ear." During his short residence in Kobe, says the *News*, deceased had not only earned the respect of his own countrymen, but also of all with whom he was brought in contact, and his untimely end has deprived his country of an energetic and painstaking public servant. Mr. Kempermann, of the German Legation, arrived the next morning from Tokio, and has assumed charge of the Consulate, pending the arrival from Europe of Dr. Focke.

The *Daijokwan* have notified a penalty on the sale of adulterated or damaged drugs.—The first fall of snow of the season, in quantity worth noticing, took place on the 29th.—The occasion is taken of the reappearance of the *Minato Shinbun* in an enlarged form, to give copious translations which, however, though quaint, have not much interest as news.

A curious story of Japanese life is first related. A man of sixty has a wife of thirty and two children. The wife is made love to by a priest, to whom she gives money from her husband's savings. Finding this out, the husband separates from the wife, who takes the children with her. Later on, the priest turns jirikisha man and marries the woman. When the ex-husband hears this he goes to his late wife's house when the new husband is away, and is about to stab her with a knife, when the ex-priest arrives. Upon the latter demanding what the old man is doing with his wife, the intruder replies that he is angry with the woman because she has refused to let him see his children. The ward officers now intervene, and the old man takes charge of the children; the editor thinks he acts wisely.

Another writer laments that girls are not taught literature, spinning, weaving, and dressmaking, rather than music, singing and dancing; these latter accomplishments, he says, are costly and lead to drinking and still worse vices. He wants to see the teachers of these objectionable arts heavily taxed. We fancy we have seen a somewhat similar idea expressed in European papers, though the remedy is a novel one.—It seems, too, that the practice of taking a new name in connexion with a new inheritance is not confined to Europe. The Editor makes merry over a wight who, on coming into some property, changed his name from Yoshimura—a name which sounds as "flower village" or "good village"—to Ashiya, i.e., "rush house" or "bad house," whichever you like. But becoming poor, he returned to his first cognomen, and thenceforth his fortunes improved. This reminds the Editor of another man who lived in Midosuji. He was named Heimon, which means "peaceable gate," but also sounds like the word which expresses "confined to one's house;" and, becoming bankrupt, he has had to close his doors. Had he borne the name of Kaimon, "opened gate," it is suggested that his fortunes might have been happier.

YOKOHAMA.

The files of Japan newspapers brought by the *Golden Age* yesterday, contain very little news of general interest. The *Hochi Shinbun* announces the birth of an Imperial

princess on the 22nd ult., and that all officials of and above a certain rank were commanded to present themselves at the palace to make their congratulations.—The *Mail* says that a representation has been made to the Government deprecating the freedom with which the native newspapers canvas its acts. The Government, in reply, stated that the laws regulating the Press were quite sufficient to prevent any abuse of it, and "that men must learn to decide for themselves whether comments are good or bad." The Government thus appears desirous of encouraging the growth of political thought and discussion among the people, and to give perfect freedom to the Press, an example that might well be followed by some older nations westwards.—The *Mail* draws attention to the memorial of the President of the Formosan Commission to H. M. the Tenny, which it says sums up the labours of the Board in terms of congratulation, "not unbecoming, in the face of a confessed success."—The same paper speaks out boldly against General Grant's suggestion for the disposal of the American share of the Shimonoseki indemnity, which, it says, ought to constitute a splendid endowment either for the education of young Japanese in America, or for the furtherance of educational purposes in this country.—Small-pox is still prevalent at Yedo and Yokohama, and the recurrence of a case in the British Camp has caused the Royal Marine battalion to be confined to barracks. A large village on the road to Adawara has suffered so severely from the disease, that it is difficult to find among the healthy inhabitants a sufficient number able and willing to nurse the sick; all who can are escaping to the hills.—The *Gazette* reports an accident to a seaman of H.M.S. *Thalia*, named McCull, who fell from the foretop into the water, striking his head against the ratlines in the fall, and inflicting a severe wound. One of his shipmates dived from the ship and rescued him, and he seems likely to recover.—The Return Foot Ball Match, between the Settlement and the Services, on the 21st ult., resulted in favour of the latter, they having obtained two goals to their opponent's one. The funeral of the late Dr. J. J. R. Dalliston took place on the 22nd and was one of the largest ever witnessed in Yokohama. The deceased was a universal favourite.—Japanese thieves seem to be as brisk as ever. In one day, at Tokio, three robberies from the person were committed. A match factory is about to be established at Hirayama, Yokohama, for which machinery has arrived from America.

The annual meeting of the Race Club was held on the 27th ultimo. Three of the retiring committee, Messrs. Strachan, Fraser, and Sandwith, were re-elected, and Messrs. Russell Robertson and Cruickshank were appointed to fill the vacancies. The sum granted by Government for defraying the expenses connected with the Japanese Department of the Centennial Exhibition to be given in America, next year, says a native paper, is 200,000 yen; of which 100,000 yen is for travelling expenses and lodging, 20,000 for the conveyance of material, and the remaining 80,000 for the purchase of curiosities.

HONGKONG.

The report of the Hongkong Fire Insurance Co. shows a net profit on 1873 of \$207,000. This will have to be divided as follows: 30 per cent. (\$62,000) to reserve, 20 per cent. (\$41,400) to contributing shareholders, and 50 per cent. (\$103,500) dividend to shareholders. This will enable a dividend of \$51.75 per share. The working account of 1874 shews a balance at credit of \$233,784.—The opposition which has been going on lately on the Canton river, ceased on the 31st ult. That was accordingly the last day on which cheap

fares to Canton were charged; and this fact becoming known, the Hongkong, Canton and Macao steamers both to and from Canton were crowded to excess. The number of passengers to Canton so much exceeded the accommodation of the *Kiu-kiang* that a large number had to be turned back, even half an hour before the time of starting. The incoming steamer was so thronged that there was hardly standing room.—There was to be a yacht race on the 4th instant.—The Registrar-General's returns show that, after deducting the deaths which were caused by the disastrous typhoon of September last, the rate of mortality for every thousand persons among the British and foreign community for the year 1874 was 29.59, and among the Chinese 23.19, while in 1873 the rate for the former was 27.72, and for the latter 22.29. The greatest increase, nearly 2 in the thousand, is observable in the mortality among the British and foreign residents.

The Report of the Hongkong Hotel Company shows a profit on the half year of \$6521. The Directors propose dividing 2.50 per share, carrying \$4,000 to reserve and carrying forward \$74. A meeting of the Medical Missionary Society was held on the 21st ulto. The report shows a successful year's working.—The *Gazette* of Saturday contains a notification to the effect that his Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint Henry Lowcock, Esq., to be a member of the Legislative Council, *vice* Richard Rowett, Esq., resigned.—The *Daily Press* reports the arrival from the Mariana Isles of twenty Spaniards and natives of Manila who had been transported there by the Philippine Government in 1872, for taking part in the revolution. Most of them are very rich, and they have all obtained a pardon.—The arrival of H. M. S. *Vigilant* at Singapore from England, is chronicled.

Among the passengers in the last French mail, were the Chevalier Schaeffer, Austrian Minister, bound for Saigon, and Conte Litta Biumi, Italian Chargé d'affaires, for Marseilles.—Application has been made in the Supreme Court on behalf of Messrs. W. F. B. Sams and William McGregor Smith, lately trading in co-partnership with Mr. Victor Kresser, in the Sugar Refinery, to have them adjudicated bankrupts. His Lordship granted the application.—Attempts made on the 25th and 26th to float the *Albay* at high tide, were unsuccessful.

Peking Gazettes.

ABSTRACT OF PEKING GAZETTES.

Jan. 10th.—(1) A Decree, referring again to the want of snow in the neighbourhood of Peking. In addition to the propitiatory offerings commanded by decree on the 1st instant, it is now further ordained that incense be again offered on the 13th inst., by five of the Imperial Princes at different temples.

(2)—The Governor-General, Li Hung-chang, memorializes denouncing the officials answerable for the escape of a prisoner while under convoy. It has been reported to him by the District Magistrate of Sha-ho that on the 6th September a prisoner was received at that district from another magistracy, to be forwarded on, and on the following morning, after examination of the fetters, a guard of police and soldiers was detailed to escort the man on to the next stage. Some of the soldiers and police lagged behind on account of illness. At a certain point on the journey, the prisoner was allowed to get out of the cart for a purpose, and just at that moment a gale of wind came on which startled the mules and caused them to run away. While the guard were running after the cart, the prisoner

managed to break his fetters and escape. He has not been recaptured. The offence of which he was guilty was that of causing the death of a married woman, whom he threw down and kicked, for which he had been sentenced to strangulation. The Magistrate's investigation had elicited no proof of guilty connivance at his escape on the part of the soldiers and police. The Governor-General pronounces it as his opinion that decided negligence has been shown, and begs that the two district magistrates concerned be adjudged a penalty by the proper Board.

Jan. 11th.—(Court Circular)—The Prince of Kung returns thanks for the gift of a sable-skin robe.

(1)—A Decree replying to a memorial from the Governor-General Tso Tsung-t'ang, who, in reporting the death of the late ex-Salt Comptroller of Kwangtung, Chung K'ien-kin, dwells upon the liberality and public spirit with which he contributed from his official income to the relief of the distressed (as reported a few months ago). Sanction is given to the Governor-General's application that materials for the biography of the deceased be supplied by the authorities of Hupeh and Kwangtung to the Office of the National Historians, to be duly enrolled among the lives of distinguished public servants, as an encouragement to others.

(2)—The Governor of Honan reports the rehearing of an appeal case referred back from Peking. The accusation of murder to which it relates grew out of incidents in the Nien-fei disorders of 1860-1862, and the accused person is pronounced innocent of the charge.

Jan. 12th. (1)—A Decree. Li Tsung-hi memorializes declaring that his complaint grows daily more severe, and beseeching permission to resign his office. Let Li Tsung-hi vacate his office, and attend in tranquillity to the care of his health. Let Liu Kw'ên-yih act temporarily as Governor-General of the Two Kiang, and let Liu Ping-chang 劉秉璋 act temporarily as Governor of Kiangsi.

(2)—Li Tsung-hi memorializes on passing in review the qualifications of Tautais now in office, and requests a decree degrading a functionary from his rank and appointing him elsewhere. The Tautai charged with the supervision of the Salt department of Kiangnan, T'eng Yü-Kung 鄧裕功, is reported somewhat addicted to the vice [of opium-smoking], and shews no capacity for rousing himself into activity. Let him be degraded to the rank and office of sub-prefect, and await selection for an appointment by the Board, in furtherance of the stringency of the rules of office.

(3)—The Governor of Honan memorializes representing the exhaustion of the resources of the provincial exchequer, and praying that a portion of the demands upon the revenue of the province may be remitted. He explains that since the two army corps which for some years were employed in Honan passed beyond the frontier, the utter depletion of the treasury had compelled him to solicit in a previous Memorial that payment of the different subsidies which Honan was called upon to furnish might be suspended for a time; but in reply he received a despatch from the Board of Revenue urging continuous payment, which could not be pretermitted without giving an excuse to other provinces to bring forward like requests. The Governor now returns to his entreaty, pointing out that, owing to the entirely inland situation of Honan, with no command over the great highways of commerce and navigation such as furnishes a Customs' revenue to other provinces, his own jurisdiction is exceptionally poor. The two army corps already mentioned, during their six years of campaigning in Honan and the provinces to the west, absorbed the entire fatness of the

land. The only source of income consists in the land revenue and miscellaneous duties, yielding a revenue of some Tls. 2,150,000. The outgoings for the support of the two army corps and of the regular and irregular forces of the province, together with the supply of arms and munitions, amount to upwards of Tls. 1,400,000, to which, when an intercalary month occurs, an additional sum of Tls. 100,000 and odd must be reckoned. The original sum prescribed for expenditure on the Yellow River works was Tls. 200,000 per annum, but the additional expenditure of late years for extraordinary repairs has mounted up until more than double the above sum is now reached. These two sources of outlay make together the amount of upwards of Tls. 2,000,000. When to this are added the Tails 259,000 required as the annual subsidy to Peking, the expenditure is already in excess of income. The absolutely indispensable outlay for the pay of the garrison troops and the salaries of the official establishment amounts to Tls. 700,000 per annum, so that the Treasury is absolutely drained dry, and no amount of financial expedients will suffice to establish an equilibrium. The total amount of subsidies with which the province has been assessed for the current year, on behalf of official salaries in the three Manchurian provinces, the garrisons in Turkestan, etc., is Tls. 2,023,000, of which amount there remain unpaid no less than Tls. 1,955,600. The Governor is compelled, accordingly to submit once more his prayer for a revision of the demands upon his exchequer.

Jan. 13th.—[The Decrees and Manifestoes relating to the decease of the Emperor on the 12th inst., which occupy the greater portion of this day's *Gazette*, were published on the 3rd inst.]

(—) King-show, Consort of the Imperial Prince, and director of the Imperial Equipage Department, with his colleagues, memorializes representing that in former times funds were invested by this department of the Court in the acquisition of lands by purchase or mortgage in different parts of the Province of Chihli, yielding an annual rental of Tails 20,755 0.1.7, which, according to regulation confirmed by Decree, should be remitted at the end of each year from the provincial treasury. The amount in question served to defray the salaries and allowances of the officers employed under the department, as well as the expenses of all kinds entailed in the service. Up to last year, however, payments on this account from the treasury of Chihli were in arrear to the amount of four hundred and eighty-nine thousand Tails, and upwards. Repeated demands for the sum of Tails 8,700, due on account of the revenue of last year, have been addressed without result to the Governor-General of Chihli, and it is now besought that he may be commanded to cause immediate payment of the sum in question to be made, and steps to be taken for the gradual collection and payment of the arrears.

Jan. 14th (1)—A Decree of their Majesties the Empress Dowager and the Empress Mother:—We have received a memorial from the Prince of Tun and his colleagues, requesting that the act of grace heretofore bestowed be now revoked. This application is inspired by feelings most honourable. Let, therefore, as is requested, the honours conferred by the Decree of the 23rd December on the princes and ministers be revoked and annulled, and let the two steps of honorary rank conferred by the same Decree on officials, high and low, throughout the empire, be at the same time revoked and cancelled. Let the proper departments take note.

(2)—A Decree of their Majesties the Empress Dowager and the Empress Mother:—We have received this day a memorial from the Prince of Ch'ün, stating that the complaint under which he formerly laboured has broken out afresh, and

entreating that special grace be shewn him in the granting of permission to strive for the preservation of his existence. On perusal of the Prince's memorial, expressed in terms of earnest supplication, which are inspired by the most honourable feeling, We ordain that the Princes, Nobles, Grand Secretaries, the Six Boards and Nine Superior Courts, do consult with careful deliberation upon the proper course to be pursued, in fulfilment of every requirement of what is right and proper under the circumstances.

[N.B.—The Prince of Ch'un, whose application for leave to resign his offices is indicated above, is the father of the child who has become Emperor of China. According to public report, the Prince was in reality overcome by the shock of the announcement; but in any case His Highness would be obliged to withdraw from his functions as a Minister of the Presence, and his other State employments, since he could not render acts of homage to his own son.]

Jan. 15th.—(1) [Decree announcing that the Empresses consent to undertake the conduct of a Regency, published in *Daily News* of Feb. 3rd.]

(2)—The benign Mandate of their Majesties the two Empresses has been received as follows: Let all the works undertaken at the buildings on the Three Lakes, whether actually in progress or not yet begun, be forthwith discontinued.

[N.B.—The works in question were ordered to be undertaken in September last, in the neighbourhood of the Imperial Palace, for the accommodation of the two Empresses Dowager, on the abandonment of the works at Yüan-ming Yüan being decided on.]

(3)—A Decree commanding the selection of a posthumous canonical title for his late Majesty, whose virtues are extolled in the name of his successor. For thirteen years, it is recounted, His Majesty ruled beneath Heaven, in devout fear and unbending reverence. In toilsome devotion to duty, and awe-stricken assiduity, he spent no single day in which his thoughts were not devoted, in veneration of Heaven and application of the Ancestral precepts, to industry in the cause of government and love toward his people. His performances of worship at the temples of the State were reverent and sincere. He was indefatigable at the proper epochs in his pilgrimages to the mausolea of the departed sovereigns. He cherished in the sublimity of filial piety their two Majesties the Empresses. From the highest antiquity his equal has not lived, as is known indeed to all his subjects. When he first acceded to the Throne, he laboured diligently, day and night, under the direction of the benign maternal counsels, to accomplish his studies, under the tutelage of learned ministers. In the course of a few years, the rebels of the South and the roving banditti of the North were wholly subdued, and the provinces of the South and West once more enjoyed tranquillity. His tender regard for the welfare of his people was shown in his compassion for those in bondage under the law, and in the indulgence he displayed in times of disaster from flood and drought. The great assemblage of Princes and ministers will accordingly deliberate upon the title that it is proper to enrol in the sacred canon.

(4)—A Decree naming the princes, nobles and ministers who are to wear mourning for one hundred days. With the exception of those named, all other officials will wear mourning for twenty-seven days only.

(5)—A Decree of the two Empresses, in reply to a memorial by the Censor Yü Shang-hwa, with reference to the two physicians who attended his late Majesty. It is commanded that they be stripped of their rank, and continue under this penal sentence to discharge their official duty.

(For previous chastisement see *Gazette* of 13th inst.)

(5)—The Grand Secretary Wên-siang memorializes (on or about the 28th Dec., 1874), renewing his entreaty for leave to retire from his office. On the 30th September last he memorialized to this effect, stating that his health did not permit him to attend to all his duties, and begging to be relieved of his office, in order that he might devote himself solely to the management of Foreign affairs. In reply, his Majesty deigned to grant him a further congé of three months. In gratitude for such favours he hastened to occupy himself with restorative treatment, trusting that after the settlement of the Formosan affair, he might, perhaps, be able to resume the discharge of his functions. The Formosan affair, however, is but just concluded, and his health is worse than ever. He is consequently obliged to reiterate his entreaty for leave to resign, not feeling himself capable even, as before, of undertaking to devote himself solely to Foreign affairs. If favoured under the circumstances of his grievous illness with his Majesty's leave to retire for the purpose of attending to the care of his health, he will not fail, should the blessings diffused by his Majesty contribute to his recovery, to prostrate himself in the dust before the palace gate, and solicit re-employment. (For rescript granting three months' additional congé, see *Gazette* of Dec. 29, 1874.)

(6.) The Governor-General of the Two Kiang reports the total quantity of common and superior rice transmitted to Peking from the province of Kiangsu during the season 1874. He adverts to the condition of the provinces, as yet but partially recovered from the devastation caused by the rebellion, much land still remaining untilled, whilst that which has been brought under cultivation again, from its being overgrown with dense vegetation and having remained long unploughed, requires a great outlay on the part of the husbandman, with comparatively small results. The province was also visited with severe tempests toward the end of last summer, just as the cotton and rice crops were flowering, whereby much damage was done; and when fine weather returned about harvest time, epidemic sickness prevailed very extensively among the agricultural population. All these causes have produced distress, which it has been necessary to take into consideration. After making all allowances and granting exemption in sundry cases, the quantity of rice collected and shipped was 696,100 piculs, beside 18,700 piculs by way of waste and transshipment allowance, and a further proportion of 13,905 piculs as additional surplus. The quantity further provided as excess or wastage allowance for the junks was 57,100 piculs.

Public Meetings.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL FOR SETTLEMENTS NORTH OF THE YANG-KING-PANG.

Council meeting of 18th January, 1875.

Present:—Messrs. John G. Purdon (Chairman), Geo. J. W. Cowie, F. E. Heyden, W. Kidner, F. W. Lemarchand, R. Mackenzie, E. Seligmann, S. D. Webb, and the Secretary.

The cash state for the week ending 16th inst. was laid on the table for inspection.

Staff.—On the recommendation of the Finance Committee it was decided to engage Mr. E. A. Fabris in the room of Mr. J. M. Fabris, on a probationary term of three months, at the end of which time the question of a permanent engagement will be considered.

Burial of Persons in Cemeteries without Death Certificates.—In accordance with the recommendation of the Watch Committee, it was resolved that no permit for burial in the Municipal Cemetery be granted until Certificate

of the cause or probable cause of death from some competent authority be granted to the Sexton for the satisfaction of the Council. Any case in which it was not forthcoming being immediately reported to the Secretary.

Land Office.—Transfers of land in H.B.M.'s Consular Registers. Duplicate plans for Municipal archives.—Letter read from H.B.M.'s Consul stating that the arrangement as to forwarding duplicate plans to the Council has not been strictly carried out, owing to the difficulty in inducing applicants to hand in plans at the time of registry, but in cases where the requisition is complied with, the Council might depend on his furthering their views so far as lies in his power.

Police.—Cases of assault upon the person having become frequent during the past six months, and there appearing to exist an unusual amount of crime in the Settlement, it was decided to call on Mr. Stripling, the Acting Superintendent of Police, for a report as to what may in his opinion be the cause, and more especially whether the strength of the Police Force at the present time is sufficient for the requirements of the place.

REPORT OF THE FINANCE, RATE, AND APPEAL COMMITTEE FOR DECEMBER AND JANUARY.

Books.—The Books have been examined, and the Cash Balances shown in the Municipal Ledger compared and agreed with the Bankers' Pass Book and certificate.

Statements showing the expenditure of the Works' and Watch Departments up to end of December ultimo, as compared with the Budget have been investigated.

The Committee are glad to state that as far as practicable so far the expenditure has been kept within the Budget figures.

Weekly Returns from the Local Post Office have been examined.

The Returns called for by Mr. J. P. Bisset (vide Resolution No. VI.) at the Ratepayers meeting held on 8th June, 1874, have been made up, and forwarded to that gentleman, in order that the Committee might be satisfied that they contain the information required before proceeding to publish them.

Assessments.—Several applications have been made on the part of Householders, for reduction in the assessments of their respective premises.

The Council having no authority whatever to make any alterations in the assessment of 1873, on which they have been instructed by the Ratepayers to collect the Municipal rates, the applications have not been granted.

At the same time, without expressing any opinion as to the assessed valuation of property in the Settlement as at present existing, the means of adjusting the assessment of property for purpose of taxation are unsatisfactory, and the Committee would recommend that at the forthcoming Meeting of Ratepayers, the Finance Committee shall be empowered to deal with special cases—their decision being considered as final and binding.

Staff.—Mr. S. Reynell has been placed in charge of the Dues office.

P. C. Kemball has been allowed Tls. 5 a month in addition to his pay as Constable, whilst performing the duties of Clerk at the Dues office.

Interest to 31st December last on Municipal Loan of June, 1873, has been paid.

The Cash Balance on evening of 31st January, was:—

In Compradore's hands	Tls. 1,971.65
In Bank Deposit	, 15,000.00
Do. Current Account	, 9,120.07

Tls. ...26,091.72

REPORT OF THE WATCH COMMITTEE FOR JANUARY, 1875.

Jinrickshas.—The Committee having conferred with the Acting Superintendent of Police, with regard to the petition from the Proprietors of Jinrickshas, that the Municipal Regulations with regard to carrying of lights and loitering in the streets should be applied to Wheelbarrows, have come to the conclusion that it would be quite impracticable to enforce them, without an increase in the strength of the Police Force, owing to the great number of wheelbarrows now in the Settlement.

That there are too many of both classes of vehicles is evident, and a motion to reduce the number the Committee would recommend

being brought forward at the next meeting of Ratepayers.

The argument put forward by the petitioners that they are placed at a disadvantage in plying for hire so long as wheelbarrows loiter in the streets, does not appear to hold good.

The experience of the past twelve months shows that the regulations drawn up for the control of Jirikisha traffic are so persistently disregarded, that it requires constant vigilance and extra exertions on the part of the Police to prevent the thoroughfares being obstructed, and the necessity of some improvement in this respect has been brought before the petitioners.

Shanghai Fire Department.—The various offices represented in Shanghai having been requested to grant a formal authority to the offices of the Fire Brigade to act at all fires in which they may be interested, to the best of their knowledge, skill, and ability, replies have been received as under:—

Lancashire Fire Ins. Co. } Any authority
Commercial Union Ins. Co. } necessary can,
Royal Insurance Co. } in their opinion,
Norwich Union Fire Ins. Co. } only be given by
Sun Fire Office. } the Municipal
Imperial Fire Insurance Co. } authorities.
Northern Assurance Co. }

Guardian Assurance Co. } Agent will
} write to Head
} office.

Phoenix Fire Office } Do not recognize
} necessity
} of giving the
} formal authority
} asked for

Hamburg Bremen Fire Ins. } Assent, on
Company. } condition that
} no expenses
} will arise to
} the Company
} in consequence

Liverpool and London and } Assent, reserv-
Globe Insurance Company } ing power to act
} when present
} and to cancel
} authority given
} at a moment's
} notice.

London Ass. Corporation }
Manchester Fire Insce. Co. }
North-German Fire Insce. Co. } Assent uncon-
Transatlantic Fire Insce. Co. } ditional.
of Hamburg
Queen Insce. Co. of Liverpool
China Fire Insurance Co. }

Alliance Fire Insurance Co. } Agents assent
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co. } so far as in
Victoria Fire Insurance Co. } their power.

Hanseatic Fire Insurance Co. } Agents will
} write to Head
} office.

Assistance of Police at Fires.—Guided by the opinion of the Chief Engineer of the S. F. D., and the acting Superintendent of Police—the following reply bearing on the nature of assistance to be afforded by the Municipal police at fires, has been addressed to the Signatories of the letter referred to in the Minutes of Council Meeting, 27th December, last, (published in *North-China Daily News*, 21st December):—

16th January, 1875.

GENTLEMEN,—Your letter of 10th December last complaining of the want of organized and efficient assistance by the Municipal Police at Fires, has been considered, and in reply I have been directed to state as follows:—

That the Police have attended every Fire that has occurred within the limits of the Settlements, and cheerfully afforded assistance wherever it has been required.

That no complaint or application for assistance from any Member of the Fire Brigade has reached the Superintendent of Police or other acting in his place, without being attended to, and there is no record of any instance when the movements or action of the Brigade have been impeded by the Public. Individual cases of obstruction or interference doubtless will occur, but they are extremely rare, and are easily dealt with.

The Council apprehend no difficulty in preventing by-standers from crowding too closely on the Brigade while at work.

An attempt to enforce such a measure as the one suggested, would probably create a vast amount of ill-feeling, and might possibly lead to complications, the result of which it is difficult to foresee.

Since the introduction of Extinctors, the Police have often succeeded in extinguishing or arresting the progress of fires, and if their duties had been confined to keeping the ground clear of the public, several fires that have occurred on Foreign property would have proved most disastrous before the Brigade could have rendered any assistance.

The action of Police at fires must be guided by circumstances, and the Council conceive that no better arrangement can be come to, than to leave the matter in the

hands of the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department and the officer in charge of the Police at fires.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
EDWARD B. SOUPHER,
Secretary.

To Messrs. E. W. RICK,
JOHN H. VAIL,
J. H. CHRYSTON,
L. MOORE,
C. P. BLETHEN.

Refuge for Destitute Native Orphans.—The following correspondence has passed with the Chinese authorities through the usual channel.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE GENERAL,
Shanghai, 4th January, 1875.

JOHN G. PURDON, Esq.,
Chairman, Municipal Council,
Shanghai.

SIR,—I have the honor as Senior Consul to hand to you the inclosed letter received by me from the Mixed Court Magistrate, and to ask for your views thereupon for the information of my Colleagues.

(Sd.) GEORGE F. SEWARD,
Consul-General.

MIXED COURT MAGISTRATE TO MR. SEWARD,
United States Consul-General

26th day, 11th Moon. January 3rd, 1875.
Tong-Ting-Tau, a Councillor of a benevolent Institution, and three other Councillors, have petitioned me saying, At Shanghai, both within and without the city there are many orphan children who have no means of living. Truly their situation is to be pitied. After consultation it is proposed to provide the means and procure a place where they may be provided for, and where some can devote their attention to studying books, and others to learning trades, etc. The amount available is not sufficient, and as an institution of this kind anticipates a long term of years, the necessary funds will have to be provided, little by little. In order to accomplish this desirable end, it is proposed that in all the Tea shops, within and without the city, for each cup of tea ordered, the cost extra shall be paid into the Treasury of this fund. In this way a sufficient fund to keep up this institution from year to year can be secured.

From their petition I infer that these parties have petitioned Your Excellency and the Municipal Council on the subject. They now wish me to issue a proclamation before they inaugurate this measure. As Your Excellency has long had the interest of the people at heart, I think you will approve this laudable measure. I do not know what the Municipal Council will think of it, therefore I have not yet issued the desired proclamation. I desire that you will co-sult with the Municipal Council, and use your best efforts to have them approve the measure. And when you know their views in regard to the matter, favor me with an answer. This is a good thing, and if the scheme can be carried into operation so that the unprotected can be provided for, the credit will all be due to Your Excellency's good offices.

I have, etc.,

7th January, 1875.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 4th instant, covering despatch from the Mixed Court Magistrate pointing out the need of establishing a Refuge for Orphan Children in destitute circumstances, and suggesting in order to raise a fund for the purpose, to levy a contribution of one cash on each cup of tea sold at the tea shops in the Foreign Settlements and in the City.

In reply, the Council while sympathizing with all projects having for their object charity to the poor, are of opinion that an enforced tax for that purpose is objectionable, and they further would wish to discourage all attempts on the part of the Chinese authorities to collect direct taxes from the natives residing within the limits of the Municipality, as such attempts would be sure to lead to trouble from unauthorized parties making them pretences to levy contributions.

The Council, therefore, trust that the Consuls will use their influence to prevent the scheme, as set forth in the letter of the Mixed Court Magistrate, from being carried out.

(Sd.) JOHN G. PURDON,
Chairman.

Bayley's Hydrostatic Watering Vans.—The idea of introducing these in Shanghai has been abandoned. The Committee find that the vans cannot be built light enough to be drawn by an ordinary sized pony or mule.

Certificate of Cause of Death.—A difficulty is experienced in obtaining in every instance certificate of cause of death from a competent authority before granting permit for burial in the Municipal Cemeteries.

The Committee consider it absolutely necessary, for the protection of the community and the floating population, that such a certificate should be forthcoming, and recommend the question to the immediate attention of the Council.

Protection of Pontoons.—The regrettable instances of drowning by persons walking over pontoons into the river, have led the Committee to consider whether any means can be devised for protecting the pontoons, but they regret that at present they see none.

To put fixed railings would interfere with the shipping and landing of cargo, and if to obviate this difficulty they were made moveable, the Committee are of opinion that accidents would be more frequent than at present, owing to the danger of the chains being replaced carelessly, or possibly not put up at all after being used.

In large ports—London, Liverpool and Hull, the pontoons have no better means of protection than those in Shanghai.

REPORT OF DEFENCE COMMITTEE FOR THE MONTHS OF DECEMBER AND JANUARY.

Gatling Guns.—The subjoined Report has been received relative to the substitution of Gatlings for the present heavy Ordnance.

Shanghai, Nov. 16th, 1874.

The Secretary of the
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

DEAR SIR,—In compliance with the wishes expressed in your letter dated 26th ultimo, relating to Gatling Gun Ordnance, I beg to inform you, that having formed a Committee for the purpose of inspecting and witnessing the practice of one of these guns, kindly lent from U. S. S. Saco, they are of opinion that this gun would greatly strengthen the Corps, but as a larger calibre would likewise be required, say for battering purpose, they proposed the purchase of 2 small steel guns as per Memo. attached, and one Gatling, carrying the same cartridge as now used for the Rifle, so that no confusion would arise from having different ammunition. As president of the Committee I agreed with their opinion.

(Sd.) T. BREWER,
Capt. & Adj. General,
S. V. C.

MEMO OF 7 lbs. PER ORDNANCE—
Steel-Rifled Muzzle-Loading.

	Dimensions.	Weight.	Cost.
	ft. in.	lbs. oz.	£ s. d.
Gun calibre 3 in. length	7 5	150	— 32 12
Carriage with check ropes		110 8	— — —
Elevating Screw		6 6	22 4
Wheels each diameter	2 6	39	— — —
Limber with wheels		130	— 10 —
Implements, say		20	— 2 4
Total cost			67 — —

AMMUNITION.	
Shell—common per 100	£17.14.8
" double	28.11.3
" Shrapnel	26 4.3
Shot—case	6.15.0

There can be only one opinion as to the desirability of the change, and the Secretary has been instructed to ascertain what prices can be obtained for the Howitzers.

Steel Guns.—The recommendation by the Committee of Officers, that two small steel guns for battering purposes should be added to the armament, the Committee do not endorse, being of opinion that they are not necessary.

The Officer commanding H.B.M. Forces in Hongkong has replied that there will be no difficulty in temporarily detailing a Non-Commissioned Officer to drill the Volunteer Corps.

12-Pounder Guns.—The Committee have accepted three 12-pounder guns kindly presented by Mr. Oliver, executor of the late Mr. J. M. Lloyd.

REPORT OF THE PUBLIC WORKS' COMMITTEE FOR DECEMBER AND JANUARY.

Drainpipes ordered from England in August last have been shipped by "Sir Lancelot" and "Deerhound."

Bridges.—Yang King Pang, No. 1.—Plans and Estimates have been received from various manufacturers in Europe.

Bund Line.—Yang King Pang.—Bridges.—Yang King Pang.—It has been arranged that delegates from the French Council shall meet the Committee to discuss these important matters.

Bunding.—North side Soochow Creek.—It has been proposed to the owners of property between the Free Ferry and the site of "Will's" Bridge, that in view of the great improvement to their property they should bear the difference in cost between constructing a full instead of a dwarf bunding at that part of the Creek.

Footbridge.—Keangse Road.—Mr. Thorndike having added two additional spans, in accordance with the Council's recommendation, the Committee recommend Tls. 200 being voted towards the additional expense that will be incurred in consequence.

Contracts with Chinese.—For the protection of the Municipality it has been determined to insert a clause in contracts with Chinese, that in case of dispute the English shall be taken as the true version.

Interference with Municipal Contractors by Chinese petty officials.—The following proclamation has been issued by the Chehsien:—

PROCLAMATION BY HSIEH REGARDING INTERFERENCE WITH MUNICIPAL CONTRACTORS.

Whereas the Tiao Wang Mien-chang some time ago complained to me that one Chang-tai-yung was pulling down a wooden bridge over a creek near Siza, and building a narrow culvert so as to obstruct the flow of the water and interfere with the agricultural operations of the people, and whereas a number of the heads of the villages shortly after presented a petition to the same effect, I caused Chang-tai-yung to be summoned and examined, when he stated that he was not the Contractor for this work, but that one Kwo-chin-Chiang was, and gave security to produce him. I also made a personal examination of the place, and find that if a new stone bridge is to be built, the opening should not be less than five or six feet wide, so as to permit of a free flow of water sufficient for the wants of the country people.

Whereas also the English Consul has written, complaining on behalf of the Municipal Council of interference with their Contractors by underlings of this Yamen, to which I am replying in this particular case, requesting him to direct Mr. Fabris to have the proposed bridge, whether of wood or stone, enlarged to not less than five or six feet in width for the convenience of the agriculturists. It is therefore necessary to issue a Proclamation, in this matter.

Now therefore let the said Tipao and all country people take notice, that foreigners may rebuild bridges for their convenience, and provided there is room enough underneath for the flow of water, the work must be allowed to proceed without hindrance or interference on frivolous pretexts. If hereafter any, falsely calling themselves official messengers, molest or interfere with the Contractors they shall be arrested and severely punished. Let all tremble and obey.

Nov. 14th, 1874.

Translated by G. JAMIESON.

Roads. — Widening of. — The Committee have addressed the proprietors interested, with regard to surrender of portion of their lots required for the widening of the following Roads:—

Canton Road—between Keangse and Szechuen Roads—North side.

Foochow Road—between Quangse Road and Defence Creek.

Surrender of land for public uses.—The following form is submitted, and if approved will be used in future on all occasions of obtaining land for Municipal purposes:—

To ALL TO WHOM These Presents shall come

send greeting. WHEREAS—desirous of surrendering to the public use a certain portion of land now belonging to—

Now therefore—the said—In consideration of the sum of Taels—paid to—(and the receipt whereof—do hereby acknowledge), do hereby grant and assign unto the Municipal Council for the Foreign Community of Shanghai, North of the Yang-king-pang, all that piece or parcel of land measuring—mow—li—ban—being a portion of Lot No.—and comprised in the Title Deed numbered—, and registered in the—Consulate at Shanghai, and which said piece is colored red in the plan hereto annexed. To HAVE AND TO HOLD the same unto the said Municipal Council and their successors in perpetuity upon trust for such public uses as the said Municipal Council may think fit.

In TESTIMONY WHEREOF—have hereunto subscribed name and affixed—seal this—day of—187—.

Signed, Sealed and Delivered }
in the presence of }

New Road, West side, Hongkew Creek.—Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. have agreed to remove the "Pacific House" for the widening of the road, receiving Tls. 750 compensation.

Chau Fong Road.—Pond is being filled in by the Council.

Upper Yuen-Ming-Yuen Road—Gnaomen Road.—Some misapprehension appearing to exist as to the name of the thoroughfare leading from the Pekin Road to the Free Ferry, the Committee would point out that the name of the road is the Upper Yuen-Ming-Yuen Road, as shown on the plan of the Settlement made in 1864-66. The Gnaomen Road was the name anterior to that date.

Markham Road.—Widening of in front of Trefanach. The following letter addressed to Mr. F. H. Bell closes the correspondence published in the last report on this matter, and shows the action taken by the Committee:—

SIR,—Your letter of 21st ult. having been laid before the Council, they instruct me to state that the surrender of the portion of your property to widen the Markham Road having been a voluntary concession on your part, they have no desire to press any claim to the ground, and you are therefore at liberty to resume possession of it, should you see fit to do so.

(Sd.) EDWARD B. SOUFER,
Secretary.

F. H. BELL, Esq.

Widening of roads.—The following proposition from Mr. E. M. Smith for the improvement of certain roads, has been agreed to.

MEMORANDA OF LAND TO BE SURRENDERED TO THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

1.—That four feet shall be added to the width of the upper Quangse Road from Nanking Road to road marked A on plan attached to agreement dated 8th March, 1872.

2.—That eight feet shall be added to the width of Foochow Road from the Defence Creek Bund to the lower Quangse Road.

3.—That eight feet shall be added to the width of the lower Quangse Road from the Foochow Road to near its junction with the Hankow Road as far as my property extends.

4.—That Mr. Hogg shall receive the same number of square feet taken by the Council from his lot for the continuation of the North Chekiang Road to the Hankow Road, which area shall be added to the East half of his lot as agreed.

5.—That an equivalent area shall be given to Mr. Godfrey for the ground required to make a thirty feet road from Road A on plan referred to above to Stone Bridge road, as agreed.

6.—That the ground to be surrendered to the Council as hereinbefore set forth shall be noted on the Title Deeds at the Land-office of the British Consulate.

(Sd.) E. M. SMITH.

Slaughter House.—The subjoined letter from the Senior Consul, giving cover to H. E. the

Tautai's reply to the Council's application to erect a Slaughter-house at Sinza, in the neighbourhood of the Gas Works, has been received.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,
Shanghai, 8th December, 1874.

EDWARD B. SOUFER, Esq.,

Secretary Municipal Council, Shanghai.

SIR,—I inclose to you herewith a copy of a dispatch from the Tautai in regard to the slaughter-house matter. As the conclusions taken by him are unsatisfactory, I yesterday saw the Mixed Court magistrate and arranged a basis for a further examination of the matter.

I have no doubt at all that the consent of the authorities to the proposed site can be secured, and I will see that it is done at an early moment. Meanwhile I think you may move to ascertain whether the land can be bought.

(Sd.) GEORGE F. SEWARD,
Consul-General.

Tautai to Mr. Seward, U. S. Consul-General, 21st 10th Moon.

December 3rd, 1874.

On the 17th 9th Moon, I received Y. E.'s letters informing me that the Municipal Council proposed to build a slaughter-house somewhere near the Gas Works.

I directed the Shanghai and Mixed Court Magistrates to inspect the locality and report.

They have now reported, saying that although there is vacant ground near the Gas Works, they think that the people in that vicinity having never been annoyed by the bad smells arising from a slaughter-house, will be sure to complain.

Moreover, as the North wind will bring the bad smell into the Consession, there will be danger of sickness therefrom. Without the West gate, at a place known as Pah-sen-djau, there have for some time been slaughter-houses. Therefore it does not seem desirable to build them elsewhere. In regard to the locality near the Gas Works, if the people should not acquiesce, then the scheme would not be admissible. If the Municipal Council insist on building another slaughter-house, let them find a place somewhere near the Pah-sen-djau. In regard to the slaughter of beoves there are two kinds, the kind used by foreigners for beef and the kind used for plowing the fields. The latter kind should not be slaughtered. We request that you will inform Mr. Seward, the Consul-General.

I accordingly send herewith their report and have to request that you will inform the Municipal Council.

Dec. 4th, 1874.

M. T. YATES, Interpreter.

Mr. Seward's suggestion has been acted upon, and steps have been taken to ascertain what the land at Sinza can be bought for.

Wards.—A scheme for administering the Settlements by Wards is being prepared.

Drainage.—The Committee's attention having been called of late to the apparent bad condition of the drains, they have enquired into the matter, and on referring to the Engineer they find that the drains are examined every week and deposit where it exists removed.

Ventilators.—Opinions having been expressed in favor of fixing ventilators in some of the drains, the Committee, regarding the sewage as not of a dangerous nature, do not see the necessity of ventilators at present.

Public Garden.—A plan of an Iron Pavilion by Messrs. MacFarlane & Co., of Glasgow, has been submitted to the Committee, and it will be laid before the Ratepayers at the next Meeting to decide as to ordering the Pavilion or not. The cost is estimated at Tls. 1,000.

Hongkew Creek—Iron Bridge.—An offer has been made by a responsible firm to lower the Iron Bridge, Broadway, for Tls. 300; but the work the Committee regret to say is being delayed for reasons which will be gathered from the following correspondence which has passed between the chairman of the Consular Body and the Committee. In the meantime, the Committee are taking steps to ascertain the class and number of boats passing up and out of the creek:—

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,
Shanghai, 7th January, 1875.

JOHN G. PURDON, Esq.,

Chairman Municipal Council, Shanghai.

SIR,—I beg leave to inform you that a man named Wong, head Conciliator of the Paoshan-hien, residing at Kung Wan, a very intelligent and well-disposed person, has been to this office and spoken about the proposed lowering of the Broadway Bridge over the Hongkew creek. He thinks that if it were lowered it will interfere with boat traffic. I promised him that I would lay the subject before the Council. It would seem desirable to carefully examine the point raised before proceeding with the work. Would it be possible to dispense with the trestle work under the bridge? This would admit of lowering the bridge three feet, without obstructing the passage of boats more than at present. It is particularly desirable to deal carefully with this question in view of the recent operations and the fact that the same people are affected by both matters.

(Sd.) GEORGE F. SEWARD,
Consul-General.

Shanghai, 8th January, 1875.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 7th inst. No. 771, regarding the contemplated lowering of the bridge over the Hongkew Creek at the Broadway, and in reply beg to state that the question has been carefully considered by the Board, and finding it impossible to do away with the trestle work they have determined to lower the whole bridge.

When lowered it will be fully as high above the water as the bridges crossing the Yang-king-pang Creek, and the Board are of opinion will allow sufficient headway for all practical purposes.

(Sd.) JOHN J. PURDON,
Chairman.

GEORGE F. SEWARD, Esq.,

U. S. Consul-General,
Chairman, Consular Body Shanghai.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,
Shanghai, 13th January, 1875.

JOHN G. PURDON, Esq.,

Chairman, Municipal Council, Shanghai.

SIR,—I have to hand you herewith a letter from the Tautai in regard to the Hongkew Creek Bridge. I should strongly deprecate the lowering of the bridge until a satisfactory understanding has been arrived at with the authorities. I shall be glad to lay any information which you may possess before the Tautai.

(Sd.) GEORGE F. SEWARD,
Consul-General.

TAUTAI TO MR. SEWARD, U. S. CONSUL-GENERAL.

4th 12th Moon. 11th January, 1875.

The Paoshan Hien has written me stating that Wong, one of his Conciliators, had informed him, that there was a rumour to the effect that the Hongkew bridge was to be lowered three feet, which, if true, would be a source of very great inconvenience to the people of Kung Wan and other large villages in his district, the trade of which, by boats, all passes under that bridge, and urging me to protest against the lowering of this bridge. I write to request Y. E. to direct that if it is necessary to repair or make any alterations in the bridge, that the same space, between the water and the bridge, be allowed, as has hitherto been available. Favor me with an answer, in order that I may be able to reply to the Paoshan Hien.

I have, &c.

January 13th, 1875.

Upper Yuen-ming-yuen Road Encroachment.—The Committee think it advisable to put on record the arrangement under which H.B.M. Government has been permitted to bring out the gate of the British Post Office on to this thoroughfare:—

H. M. OFFICE OF WORKS.

Shanghai, 11th January, 1875.

SIR,—A few days ago it was pointed out to me that the piers of a small gate forming the private entrance to the New Post Office on the Upper Yuen-ming-yuen road, projected 24 inches beyond the line of Government property. I beg to assure you that it was quite without my knowledge that the wall was built so as to necessitate the projection. The encroachment is small, nevertheless its rectification at present would cause considerable inconvenience and trouble, and considering that I have given vastly more than the space encroached upon to the public, I would pray that you would be so good as to allow the said piers to remain as they are.

I therefore trust that my request will be allowed.

Sd. R. H. BOYCE,
Govt. Surveyor.

To the Secretary,
Municipal Council, Shanghai.

18th January, 1875.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 11th instant, and in reply have been instructed by the Works Committee to say that in view of the inconvenience which you represent would arise in consequence, the Committee do not call upon you at present to move back the piers of the small gate forming the entrance in the Yuen-ming-yuen Road to the British Post Office.

But in order to reserve the rights of the Public to the land on which they stand, it is understood that you will rectify the encroachment whenever called upon to do so.

(Sd.) EDWARD B. SOUFER,
Secretary.

R. H. BOYCE, Esq.,
H. B. M.'s Govt. Surveyor, Shanghai.

H. M. OFFICE OF WORKS.

No. 47. Shanghai, 10th Jan., 1875.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, (Works No. 46) of yesterday's date, informing me that under the circumstances mentioned by me in my letter of the 11th instant, the Council would not call upon me to set back the gate piers in question.

In reply, I beg to thank the Council, and to assure them that I will be ready to rectify the encroachment whenever called upon by them to do so.

(Sd.) R. H. BOYCE,
Govt. Surveyor.

EDWARD B. SOUFER, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Reports from Engineer for December 1874, and January 1875, are appended.

ENGINEER'S REPORTS.

Shanghai, 8th Jan., 1875.

TO THE WORKS COMMITTEE.

GENTLEMEN—I beg to hand you my monthly report of the proceedings of this department.

Bridges.—The bridge crossing the Soochow creek at the end of the Houan road, and the foot bridge at the Keangse road, are nearly completed.

Tenders have been invited for the lowering of Hongkew Creek Iron bridge. It is proposed to make the headway under this structure the same as that under the bridge over the Yang-king-pang creek at the B.

Buildings.—A small house is being erected in the Chip Yard near the Gas works, for the protection of the Steam Stone Crusher.

Bundings.—The bunding of the west bank of the Hongkew creek, between the Iron bridge and the Whangpoo, has been completed.

The bunding of the north bank of the Soochow Creek (between the New Honan road bridge and the site of the old Wills' bridge) is still in hand.

Cemeteries, &c.—The Cemeteries and Church compound are in good order.

During the past three months the burials at the New Cemetery, as compared with former years, are as follows:—

Date.	Men.	Women.	Children under 12 years.		Total	Total for 12 months.
			Male.	Female.		
Oct., Nov., Dec.,						
1870..	5	2	0	0	1	8
1871..	5	2	0	0	2	12
1872..	5	1	0	0	1	7
1873..	7	2	2	0	0	11
1874..	10	0	3	1	1	14

Drainage.—A drain has been built in the Tiendong road connecting with the sewer in the Chapoo road, and drain pipes have been laid across the Woosung road near to the Rifle Range, in place of a rotten wooden box drain.

A main drain is being laid in the Boone road Hongkew. The Honan and Keangse sewer are being extended across the foreshore Soochow Creek.

Firewalls.—The Firewalls have been examined and are in good order.

Landing Accommodation.—The stone jetty on the Soochow Creek, at the end of the Kiangse road, has been removed, as it occupied the site of the new foot bridge.

Public Garden.—The eastern slope bunding of the Public Garden is being strengthened. A design for a cast iron band pavilion has been received from Europe.

Roads.—The following roads have been metalled:—The Hankow road, from the Kiangse to the Honan road; the Shantung road from the Hankow to the Kiukiang road; the Canton road from the Szechuen to the Kiangse road; and the new Hongkew road.

The Yu-sing-ka alleyway has been drained, raised, and paved.

A number of the native alleyways have been paved with Granite chips.

The Canton road, between the Yangtze and Szechuen roads is being metalled.

The Fuhkien road between the Foochow and Sungkiang roads is being paved with Granite chips.

A road is being formed by mud filling between the Whangpoo and the Canton Garden, on the west side of the Hongkew Creek.

Curbs and Side-channels.—Curbs, etc., have been laid in portions of the Hankow and Canton roads, and are now being laid in the Shansu road.

Outside Roads.—The outside roads have been kept in good order. Trees are being planted to replace the dead ones, one third of the contract price for last year's trees having been retained for this purpose.

(Signed) E. H. OLIVER,
Engineer.

Shanghai, 2nd Feb., 1875.

GENTLEMEN,—I beg to hand you report of the proceedings of this department during the past month.

Bridges.—The bridges crossing the Soochow Creek at the ends of the Honan and Keangse roads have been completed.

Buildings.—A shed has been erected for the protection of the steam stone crusher in the chip yard near to the Gas works.

Bundings.—The bunding of the north bank of the Soochow Creek is still being proceeded with.

Cemeteries, &c.—The Cemeteries and Church compound have been kept in good order.

Drainage.—The Honan and Szechuen road sewers have been extended across the foreshore of the Soochow Creek.

A main drain is being laid in the Boone road between the Seward and Miller roads, the old box drain having become rotten and useless.

Firewalls.—The various firewalls are in good order.

Public Garden.—The eastern slope bunding of the Public Garden has been reformed, and strengthened with granite slabs. The paths, &c., have been kept in good order.

Roads.—The Canton road from the Yangtze to the Szechuen road, and the Hoopch

from the Nankin to the Hankow road have been metalled. The approach to the Keangse road bridge has been formed and metalled.

Granite chip pavement has been laid in the Fuhkien road between the Sungkiang and Foochow roads.

A new road has been formed by mud filling between the Iron bridge and the Whangpoo river, on the west side of the Hongkew Creek.

The Hoopch road between the Hankow and Foochow roads, and the approaches to the Honan road bridge, at the junction of the Soochow and Honan roads, are being metalled.

The pond at the north end of the Chaoufoong road is being filled in, to enable that road to be extended to the new Seward road.

Curbs, &c.—Curbs and side-channels have been laid in the Shansu road from the Pekin to the Nankin roads and are now being laid in portions of Kiukiang, Hoopch, Hankow and Hongkew roads.

Outside Roads.—The outside roads are in good order. 354 trees have been planted to replace the dead ones.

(Signed) E. H. OLIVER,
Engineer.

ADMINISTRATION MUNICIPALE DE LA CONCESSION FRANCAISE.

Résumé des délibérations du Conseil.

Séance du 12 Janvier, 1875, sous la présidence de M. A. Voisin. Conseillers présents: M. M. A. Hennequin, L. Ewald, F. D. Hitch, W. Lang, H. Maignan, E. Millot. H. Sayn, Secrétaire.

Communication d'une lettre de M. le Consul Général de France par laquelle il répond favorablement aux objections présentées par le Conseil relativement à la nomination du sieur Joachim Gégé comme agent de la Garde Municipale, et annonce la révocation de cet homme pour cause de santé.

Dépot devant le Conseil du Compte-rendu imprimé sur l'affaire des rues de Ningpo et de Saigon. Le Conseil décide que ce Compte rendu, destiné à expliquer aux Electeurs la disparition d'une partie de la propriété commune confiée à sa gestion et à les mettre au courant des efforts faits pour en obtenir la restitution, leur sera remis à la fin du présent exercice.

Le Conseil décide de faire appel, avant l'expiration de son mandat, à la Légation de France et de lui demander son appui pour la revendication des droits de propriété de la communauté sur les rues de Ningpo et de Saigon.

Examen d'un plan de pont en fer pour remplacer le pont No. 1, soumis par le Municipal Council. Le Conseil indépendamment de la largeur de 40 pieds (y compris les trottoirs) qui ne paraît pas suffisante pour les besoins du trafic, n'approuve pas la hauteur donnée au tablier, le poids total du pont, et enfin le système de pont avec solives de suspension placées au-dessus du tablier.

Le Secrétaire est chargé de transmettre au Municipal Council, le plan d'un pont que le Conseil trouve préférable sous tous les rapports, en le priant de bien vouloir prendre des renseignements en Angleterre tant sur la possibilité d'exécution que sur la dépense qu'entraînerait la construction d'un pont d'après ce plan.

L'entreprise des charrois de l'Administration est donnée à M. Charrier, à raison de \$19 par mois et par tête de cheval. Dans ces conditions M. Charrier devra fournir à ses risques et périls à l'Administration le travail journalier de 14 chevaux et 14 mufles. Le Secrétaire est chargé de passer un contrat avec M. Charrier et de lui céder les 14 chevaux à l'Administration, dont 7 ont besoin d'être réformés, au prix moyen de Taëls 15 chaque.

Le Garde Thomasi est nommé aux fonctions d'Inspecteur du service de salubrité. Dans les attributions de cet Inspecteur sera aussi comprise la surveillance du cimetière.

Examen d'une plainte contre le gardien du cimetière. Le Secrétaire est chargé d'informer le plaignant que des mesures sont prises pour prévenir le retour de toute plainte contre la conduite de ce gardien.

La question de remplacement des poteaux télégraphiques en bois par des poteaux en fer, est renvoyée à l'examen du Comité des Travaux.

Approbation de l'état financier de la Caisse des Retraites au 31 Décembre 1874, dont le solde créditeur, à cette date, s'élève à Tls. 3,557.42.

Le Secrétaire est chargé de réclamer le concours de la police placée sous les ordres du Municipal Council, pour prévenir le stationnement des mendiants sur les ponts du Yangking-pang.

Examen des rapports des chefs de service. Examen du rapport de l'Inspecteur des marchés.

Séance du 19 Janvier 1875, sous la présidence de M. A. Voisin. Conseillers présents, M. M. W. Lang, E. Millot, H. Sayn, Secrétaire.

Adjudication des travaux de reconstruction des murs d'entourage de l'Hotel Municipal à l'entrepreneur Wong Soun-quié, et de confection de grille et portes en fer à l'entrepreneur Euchang.

Adjudication des travaux de construction de drains dans les rues Touranne, de l'Administration et du Consulat, à l'entrepreneur Lin-fo-qui.

Le Conseil tient à la disposition de l'expéditeur, un envoi de verres pour lanternes à gaz qui ne sont pas conformes aux dimensions prescrites.

Décision prescrivant la reconstruction de la muraille du quai du Yangking-pang, et l'établissement d'un garde-fou en fer et de trottoirs dans la même partie de ce quai.

Recommandation de pratiquer une ouverture d'une trappe dans la toiture du poste de l'Est pour faciliter le travail des pompiers en cas d'incendie.

Communication d'une lettre de M. le Ministre de Belgique en Chine, par laquelle il informe le Conseil qu'il s'empresse d'appuyer près le Ministre des affaires Etrangères à Bruxelles les démarches déjà faites pour amener la rentrée aux archives des documents déposés au Consulat de Belgique lors de la poursuite exercée contre le sieur Godaert.

Communication d'une lettre de M. le Consul Général de France informant le Conseil que le nommé Louis Gégé a été nommé agent dans la Garde Municipale en remplacement du nommé Joachim Gégé congédié pour cause de santé.

Le Secrétaire est chargé de transmettre au Capitaine du Port copie de la lettre par laquelle le Chief Engineer exprime son opinion sur le code de signaux d'alarme en cas d'incendie en rade, et de l'informer que le Conseil est disposé à approuver les signaux qui seront adoptés par le Fire Department et la Direction du port.

Accordé une gratification de 2 mois de solde au Sergent Caré, obligé de quitter son service pour cause de santé après 5 années de bons services.

Le Secrétaire est chargé d'effectuer le paiement des 100 Taëls mis à la disposition de l'Hôpital Chinois, pour l'année 1874-75.

Examen des rapports des Chefs de service.

Law Reports.

H. B. M. SUPREME COURT.

Shanghai, Feb. 2nd.

Before SIR EDMUND HORNBY, Chief Judge.

Reg. v. SALIMAN MOHBROOK.

Wounding with a Knife.

The prisoner, an Arab, or native of Muscat, was indicted on three counts,—1st, for wounding with a knife, on the 2nd November, 1874, causing grievous bodily harm; 2nd, for an assault, causing actual bodily harm; and 3rd, for a common assault.

The prosecutor was a Chinaman, named Hsu Zin-sheng. The case was fixed for trial on the 15th January, but was then obliged to be postponed for want of an interpreter of the Hindostanee language.

Mr. BROUGHAM MILLER, who appeared to defend the prisoner, said before the Jury were called he would like to make a statement, which the Court would act upon as it thought fit. Since the prisoner was brought here on the last occasion, he had been taken out of the custody of the Sheriff—out of goal—and privately cross-examined by an interpreter at Pootung. It was at the same time perfectly well-known that he was represented by Counsel, and he (Mr. Miller) would like to know after that, whether his Lordship would think of trying the case at all?

His LORDSHIP—What cross-examination was he subjected to?

Mr. Acting-Superintendent STRIFLING replied that he not aware there had been any

cross-examination of the prisoner. Nothing of the kind had been communicated to him. The prisoner was taken from gaol under an order, and then to Pootung to see whether a man employed there could understand his language, so as to be able to act as interpreter in Court on the trial. The sergeant who took the prisoner over to Pootung told him (Mr. Stripling) that he was simply asked a question or two with that view.

Mr. MILLER said it was a singular thing that the interpreter was not taken to the prisoner in gaol.

His LORDSHIP suggested that the man could not be made to leave his work at Pootung to go to the gaol.

Mr. MILLER still thought it was something strange that a prisoner in gaol should be taken out of the custody of the Sheriff, and cross-examined by an interpreter. That might be strong language, but it seemed to him to have been the case.

His LORDSHIP said it was strong language. It had been stated that the man was taken to answer a few simple questions, to ascertain the interpreter's knowledge of his language.

Mr. MILLER—And I say he was cross-examined.

Mr. STRIPLING—Prove it,—I repeat he was not cross-examined.

Mr. MILLER—Your books will prove it—they will show where the sergeant was, on that day. It is a strange proceeding to take a man out of the custody of the Sheriff, and afterwards try him.

His LORDSHIP—Call the Jury.

The Interpreter, a man of colour, from the Pootung signal-station, as was understood, was first sworn; Heding, the Consular interpreter, acting for the prosecutor and witnesses, who were all Chinese.

The following were then sworn of the Jury:—Messrs. F. Fabris, F. Gillman, J. McGregor, J. Sharp, and W. H. Short.

The prisoner, on being arraigned pleaded not guilty.

Prosecutor, examined by Mr. Stripling, deposed:—I am a carpenter, and live in Hongkew. I remember the evening of the 22nd of November last, I was coming down from Shanghai in a wheelbarrow, and had got to the Garden bridge. I was in the act of paying the wheelbarrowman. It was on the north side of the bridge. While in the act of paying the wheelbarrowman, the prisoner stabbed me between the shoulders. I was in the act of turning round, and saw two coloured men, one was tall and the other short. The prisoner was the short man.

By his LORDSHIP—There was no quarrel going on between me and the prisoner. I do not know if there was between any other persons.

Examination resumed—After I was stabbed, I was placed on a wheelbarrow, and taken to the Police station. I had cried out for help, and the prisoner ran away towards the bridge. I was afterwards taken to the hospital, where I remained thirty-five days. The wound bled a good deal. (Two of three coats worn by the prosecutor on the occasion were produced, the third was said to have been left in hospital.) When I was stabbed, I fell down, and only saw the prisoner for an instant. The tall man was about fifteen feet distant at the time, and there was nobody else near except the wheelbarrowman. The wound is healed, but when the weather changes I feel pain, and also when I am at heavy work.

Cross-examination resumed—By Mr. MILLER—It was on a Sunday, and dark in the evening. I did not see two other darker men than the prisoner pass by. The prisoner was just behind me on the right hand side. He made the cut, standing on my right hand side. I only saw the two men I have named. No doctor came to me at the police station.

Mr. MILLER pointed out that, in the prosecutor's deposition before the Magistrate, he swore that a doctor did come, and questioned him upon it.

Cross-examination resumed—I did not say that a doctor came to the police station. I was taken immediately to the hospital.

His LORDSHIP—It does not say so here. It merely says, "I was put in a juricksha and taken to the station. A doctor came. I was taken to the hospital."

Cross examination resumed—When I was stabbed, I fell down and did not know anything for the pain. I remember what took place at the station. I did not hear the prisoner and the other man making a noise.

They were standing upright. I saw a flash as I was stabbed. It was like a knife—I received a blow, fell down, and saw the flash. It was a knife, but I cannot say if it was long or short. It reached the bone, and caused great pain. I do not remember a policeman coming up at the time. When I fell down, I put my hand on the wound, and some one came up, said I was wounded, and called for the police. I did not carry on a conversation with a native policeman.

A Sampaman next deposed—On the night previous to the 22nd November, I was engaged by two men. The prisoner was one of them. They did not pay me. I saw them next day in Hongkew, and asked for payment. They did not then pay me. I insisted on their paying, and the prisoner drew out a knife, stabbed another man and then ran away.

By His LORDSHIP—When I saw the prisoner with the knife, I ran away. It was at the foot of the bridge.

Examination resumed—When I first met the men it was in Bamboo Town. I followed behind them to the bridge. I was still asking for payment. Prisoner drew the knife, came towards me, and I ran away. A man was getting off a wheelbarrow and was paying the coolie, and the prisoner stabbed him. I was then standing by, and saw the man struck and fall down. It was moonlight and about half past seven. I saw a knife in the prisoner's hand. I pursued the prisoner, and a native policeman also joined in the pursuit.

By his LORDSHIP—The two men were men of colour, and were a little intoxicated.

Examination resumed—When I saw the prosecutor fall down, I saw blood on his back. The prisoner was the shortest man of the two—the other man was a little distance off, and when the cry was raised, he also ran away.

Cross-examined—The prisoner and the other man had a bottle of wine with them. It might have been water, I live in Hongkew, and had fastened my sampan to the jetty. On the night before, I took the prisoner and the other man to the P. & O. steamer. I am not regularly employed for those ships. When I asked them for payment, they beat me, and pushed me overboard. I fell in the water, and was picked up by another sampam, which had also taken off some seamen. They beat me with their fists. On that night, there was no one on board to whom I could complain about it. I was landed at the jetty. Next day I saw the men in Bamboo Town. The knife used was a clasp-knife. Prisoner took it out from under his clothes. It was a small clasp-knife, (pointing to about five or six inches in length.) The blow was intended for me. I saw the prisoner coming with the knife, and drew back. I was 20 feet off, when I saw the other man struck. There was only one blow. I did not see two other dark men on the night the prosecutor was stabbed. On the night before, there were two other dark men with them.

A Chinese assistant in the hospital at Hongkew was next called. He dressed the wound, which he described as on the upper part of the back, between the shoulder blades. It was about half an inch deep, and was bleeding. If the wound had been half an inch deeper, it would have penetrated the lungs. The man remained in the hospital a little over five weeks.

Cross-examined—It was inflicted either with a knife or glass. If it was done with a knife, it must have been a blunt one, as it was not a clean cut. The wound bled a great deal. From the appearance of the edges of the wound, I believe it was a blunt instrument. It did not touch the bone.

The Native Constable who took the prisoner to the police station, was questioned by Mr. Miller, and said he searched the prisoner. He was given into custody on a charge of stabbing. The sampam man made the charge. Did not see if the prisoner's hand was stained with blood, nor whether there were any blood marks on prisoner's clothing. Do not know if the prisoner was examined for those things. He arrested two men who were pointed out by the sampam man. Saw nothing of the knife.

This closed the case for the prosecution, and

Mr. MILLER briefly addressed the Jury on behalf of the prisoner. He said the line of defence he should adopt, was that the prisoner knew nothing at all about the matter. It had never been clearly traced that there was

a knife in his possession, neither was there any evidence tendered that he had ever been in the habit of carrying a knife. He was a fireman and not a seaman. There was no doubt the prosecutor was stabbed, but there was no proof that the prisoner carried a knife. He was a man not likely to carry a knife, being a fireman employed down in the stoke-hole of a ship. He (Mr. Miller) did not think he could say much more than the jury had already heard. The prisoner was found close to the scene of action, he was arrested not far away, and the sampam man said he saw the blow struck. All the witnesses, it must be remembered were unsworn—and that was in their favour. If the Jury or himself were in the witness box, they would have to be sworn, but Chinese witnesses had the advantage of not being sworn. He did not think the evidence had brought the case home to the prisoner, and would remind the Court that the prisoner had been a long time in gaol already, which he hoped would be borne in mind.

His LORDSHIP—Do you want the evidence interpreted to the prisoner?

Mr. MILLER—No, I do not.

His LORDSHIP then summed up the case to the jury very shortly, giving an outline of the principal facts as he proceeded. The prisoner owed the sampam man some money. The sampam man met him, and then followed him, importuning him for payment. The prisoner did not like this, and resented it by drawing his knife, with which he made a blow at the sampam man. He avoided it, and the blow came down upon a third party who happened to be within its range, and was just getting off a barrow at the time. His Lordship had no reason to suppose anybody was telling a story in the matter, it was just such a wound that would be given in that way. The sampam man saw the knife and drew back, the other man receiving the blow instead. The question was, did the prisoner do it? He was met by the sampam man, who asked him for the money, and then the blow was struck. That was very strong evidence that he was there. It was true the knife was not found, but the prisoner ran away; and if he had not done something there would have been no need for him to run away. In a very short time he was captured. The sum of it was that the sampam man asked him for money, he drew out his knife to frighten him, and wounded another man. There was no other theory of the prisoner's innocence. It was very likely the prisoner was a little drunk, and did not like to be importuned for money. That was what the evidence indicated, unless the prisoner was able to explain it in some other way, which had not been done. He simply denied it, and said he knew nothing about it. If the Jury were of opinion that the prisoner was the man who struck the Chinaman, and inflicted the wound, they must find him guilty; and if they thought he was not the man who struck the Chinaman, they would find him not guilty.

The Jury, after some minutes' deliberation, asked whether the prisoner was running away when he was arrested?

His LORDSHIP—The sampam man says so.

The Jury almost immediately returned a verdict of "guilty."

His LORDSHIP—You could come to no other verdict.

The Interpreter, by direction of the Court, asked the prisoner if he had anything to say why he should not receive sentence?

The prisoner said he was not guilty, and knew nothing of it.

His LORDSHIP, taking into consideration the fact that the prisoner had already been in prison for ten weeks, sentenced him to a further imprisonment of six weeks only.

His LORDSHIP directed that \$10 should be given to the prosecutor, as some compensation for his injury and consequent loss of work for more than five weeks.

The Court then rose.

February 10th.

Motion.

In the matter of a suit heard in *H.B.M.'s Consulate at Foochow, before a Mixed Court, composed of H.M.'s Consul, CHARLES A. SINCLAIR, Esq., in conjunction with PAN TAU TAL.*

Mr. WAINSWRIGHT to move.

The suit arose in consequence of a collision at sea between the steamship *Kwangtung* and the Chinese junk *Kui-tsai-fah*, whereby

the junk and her cargo were lost, the crew being saved by the steamer. The captain and owner of the junk, Kwo-fuh-tih, sued the captain of the steamer, George D. Pitman, as agent for the owners, Messrs. Douglas Lapraik and others, to recover the value of his vessel and cargo, and obtained a judgment.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT said he had to move, in the terms of the motion paper which he had filed, on behalf of Mr. John S. Lapraik and others, the owners of the steamer *Kwang-tung*, that this Court would make an order declaring the judgment of the above-mentioned Mixed Court, and the order made thereon, dated the 1st day of December, 1874, to be null and void, and either directing H.B.M.'s Consul at Foochow to rehear the said suit, sitting with Assessors, as a Provincial Court, in accordance with the provisions of the China and Japan Order in Council (1865), or directing that the said suit be removed for hearing into this Court. With regard to the title of the cause, he had of course nothing to do. The suit was stated by the Consul to have been heard in a Mixed Court, and it would be part of his (Mr. Wainwright's) case to show that that was a misnomer in point of fact. The Consul could not create a Mixed Court in a case of this kind, and whatever he might choose to call the Court, he was sitting in a Provincial Court, although not in accordance with the Order in Council. The facts were that the collision between the junk and the steamer occurred on the 26th July, 1874, and on the 1st of August a petition was submitted by the master and owner of the junk. Captain Pitman went down to Hongkong, and there put in a general protest against being made a defendant in the case, on the grounds, amongst others, that the owners were not within the jurisdiction of the Court, and that the suit could not be heard without Assessors. That formal protest was handed to the Consul.

His LORDSHIP—The whole of the protest was directed against his action as a Provincial Court. There was no question, then, as to its being tried in a Mixed Court?

Mr. WAINWRIGHT—The 5th and 6th grounds of the protest are against its being heard before a Mixed Court. The 5th says, "That there is no provision under the Order in Council for Chinese acting in Provincial Consular Courts as Assessors;" and the 6th, "That the case cannot be heard without Assessors, and that the Court would not be properly constituted with less than two Assessors, if then." The protest produced no result, and the Consul delivered a formal decision upon it, holding that the captain was bound to come in.

His LORDSHIP—Did he give a decision on the protest?

Mr. WAINWRIGHT—Yes.

His LORDSHIP—How did he manage that?

Mr. WAINWRIGHT—In this way, that in his opinion, the captain had failed to show sufficient cause why he should not accept service of the petition of Kwo-fuh-tih, as agent for the owners of the steamer; and that by Article No. 17 of the Treaty of Tientsin, between Great Britain and China, H.M. Consul has the power to request the assistance of the Chinese authorities, and to hold a Court in conjunction with them, for the purpose of enquiring into, and adjudicating on matters of dispute which may arise between Chinese and British subjects. His Lordship would of course see that the Consul, for the purposes of the suit, constituted an agent for the owners. The captain of a ship was beyond doubt agent for his owners for a great number of purposes, but not for defending a civil suit. It was more than doubtful that people at a distance could be sued through an agent in an ordinary civil suit, and the proper course for the plaintiff would have been to go to Hongkong and sue the owners there.

His LORDSHIP—But in case of a ship getting into debt, the owner is supposed to reside wherever the ship is.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT—This was not a case of debt,—it was an action of tort.

His LORDSHIP—It was to recover damages for collision.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT—It was an action of tort, and to drag the captain in as agent for the owners was irregular. The action was brought against the captain as agent for Messrs. Lapraik & Co., and it seemed to him that the plaintiff had no more right to select the captain as agent, than he would have had

to select him (Mr. Wainwright) as being their legal adviser. But he thought it was too late now to raise such a point as that, and from the suit having gone the length it had, he could not rely upon it. He was now simply going to rely upon the Order in Council, and the regulations for the action of for Consuls in China under that Order. A decision was given that the plaintiff's petition should be delivered to the captain; the Court was composed of the Tantai and the Consul, the captain of a ship also sitting with them, but in what capacity he (Mr. Wainwright) did not know,—whether as an assessor or as *amicus curiae* was uncertain; a judgment was delivered on the 20th November, finding the steamer to blame, and awarding \$1,871 as damages; an order was made on the 1st December for payment of the money, signed by the Consul alone, and the money was paid by the captain, under protest, on the 4th of December. The Consul was enabled by the Customs' authorities to put the screw on and get the money out of the captain, and there the matter remained until this motion was made. It was not for him to trouble the Court with any remark upon the Acts of Parliament upon which the Order in Council was based, and it was only to certain sections of the Order itself that he wished to call the attention of the Court. Section 4 of the Order provided that "All her Majesty's jurisdiction exercisable in China or in Japan for the judicial hearing and determination of matters in difference between British subjects, or between foreigners and British subjects,—or for the administration or control of the property or persons of British subjects,—or for the repression or punishment of crimes or offences committed by British subjects,—or for the maintenance of order among British subjects, shall be exercised under and according to the provisions of this Order, and not otherwise." Next came Section 5, which read, "Subject to the other provisions of this Order, the civil and criminal jurisdiction aforesaid shall as far as circumstances admit, be exercised upon the principles of and in conformity with the Common Law, the Rules of Equity, the Statute Law, and other Law for the time being in force in and for England and with the powers vested in and according to the course of procedure and practice observed by and before Courts of Justice and Justices of the Peace in England, according to their respective jurisdictions and authorities." The next he would call attention to was Section 7, which constituted the Supreme Court of China and Japan; and Section 9, under which the Judge was appointed. It was necessary also for him to direct attention to Section 25, which provided for the holding of Provincial Courts, "Each of Her Majesty's Consuls-General, Consuls, and Vice-Consuls (holding a commission as such from Her Majesty) resident in China or in Japan (with the exception of Her Majesty's Consuls at Shanghai, and with other exceptions as one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State at any time thinks fit to make), * * * shall for and in his own Consular district, hold and form a Court styled Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [Canton, or as the case may be]—hereafter in this Order called a Provincial Court. * * *

The Consul, his Lordship would observe, was to form and hold a Court in his own district; and bearing upon the holding of Provincial Courts, he would next read Section 36, which ran, "All her Majesty's jurisdiction, civil and criminal, exercisable in China, beyond the district of the Consulate of Shanghai and not under this Order vested exclusively in the Supreme Court,—And all Her Majesty's jurisdiction, civil and criminal, exercisable in Japan and not under this Order vested exclusively in the Supreme Court,—shall, to the extent and in the manner provided by this Order, be vested in the Provincial Courts, each for and within its own district." Next came Section 117, as follows, "Where a foreigner desires to institute or take any suit or proceeding of a civil nature against a British subject, the Supreme or other Court, according to its jurisdiction, may entertain the same, and where any such suit or proceeding is entertained shall hear and determine it according to the provisions of this Order, and of the Rules made under it applicable in the case." By Section 3, the provisions of the Order in Council relating to foreigners, were made to apply to subjects of the Emperor of China and

of the Taicoon of Japan respectively, and subjects or citizens of any state other than China or Japan (not being enemies of her Majesty.) Therefore, under the term "foreigners" were to be included natives of China. He would next refer to Section 63, relating to trial by Assessors, "Where a suit instituted in a Provincial Court relates to money, goods, or other property of a less amount or value than 1,500 dollars,—or does not relate to or involve, directly or indirectly, a question respecting any matter at issue of the amount or value of 1,500 dollars or upwards,—or is brought for recovery of damages of a less amount than 1,500 dollars,—the Court may hear and determine the case without Assessors. In all other cases the Court (subject to the provisions of this Order respecting inability to obtain an Assessor) shall hear and determine the case with Assessors." Section 33 provided who those Assessors were to be, their number, qualification and functions. The Section goes on to provide for cases where the Court is able to obtain the presence of one Assessor only, or where it is unable to obtain an Assessor at all, and directs that in every such case, the Court shall record in the minutes of proceedings, its reasons for sitting with one Assessor only, or without an Assessor. With regard to those sections, he was unable to find anything that either contradicted or qualified them. Therefore, the Consul, by hearing the cause in the way he had, without the assistance of a proper number of British Assessors, and sitting judicially with Chinese Authorities on the spot, was clearly violating the Order in Council. His proceedings were bad in point of law from beginning to end. The Consul had referred to Article 17 of the Treaty of Tientsin, the part to which he referred being, "If a Chinese have reason to complain of a British subject, the Consul shall listen to his complaint, and endeavour to settle it in a friendly manner. If disputes take place of such a nature that the Consul cannot arrange them amicably, then he shall request the assistance of the Chinese Authorities that they may together examine into the merits of the case, and decide it equitably." Now, what he (Mr. Wainwright) had to argue, was, that this Article of the Treaty of Tientsin had been interpreted hitherto, so far as he could find out, in a particular way. In cases where Chinese had complaints against foreigners, action had been taken as though they were British subjects, the Court sitting in the ordinary way. That had been the course of procedure for years past. Now, an attempt had been made to change that course of procedure. That what he had stated had been the interpretation put upon the 17th Article of the Treaty of Tientsin, he thought he might quote his Lordship's own opinion to show, as published some years ago in a manual for the guidance of Consuls. He (Mr. Wainwright) did not find anything from beginning to end in that book—there was no hint given—that Consuls were to exercise jurisdiction in any other way but that provided for by the Order in Council and the Rules.

His LORDSHIP—I think you will find nothing in it with regard to Naval Courts.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT replied that what he had to argue with reference to the Treaty of Tientsin, was that the Order in Council took away from Consuls in China and Japan every particle of power they had had in judicial matters, and re-conferred it subject to certain regulations. The Order in Council might be bad, but the Judge of the Supreme Court and the Consuls at the outposts were simply creatures of the Order, and it was impossible for them to go behind the order and say it was bad or *ultra vires*. It did not lie upon either of those officials, working under the instruction of Parliament and that Order, to say "you have done something in giving us this Order, that we, taking into consideration a certain Treaty that existed before the Order was made, think is inconsistent." If such a question was to be raised, it ought to be raised diplomatically, not by an official who was sitting and acting under the very power he was criticising. The Consul, he submitted, had no choice whatever to deal with this case, except in the mode provided by the Order in Council. The Sections he had referred to, he thought, clearly showed what a Consul's duty was. His powers were those expressed by provisions of the Order in Council. The Queen created a Supreme Court for China and Japan,

and appointed a Judge for that Court. She then provided Consular Courts, which should administer justice in accordance with the provisions of the Order in Council. A Consul was by that Order bound to hear a case with two Assessors, who should be British subjects, the term "foreigner" to include natives of China. It seemed clear that the Consul, in determining this suit in the way he had, was doing something he had no right to do—he was setting himself up as Judge, where he had no power to do so. He (Mr. Wainwright) therefore contended that his action was bad from beginning to end, and that the whole proceedings were null and void. A Court of the kind which the Consul had attempted to set up had really no power to enforce its own decisions, and as showing the difficulty under which it worked, it seemed that all the decisions were made by the Consul himself, and that the Tautai did not sign a single document. If that Court was illegal, as he contended it was, it could not enforce its own decisions, and would be soon found to be impracticable, because it could not enforce them. That was the ground upon which he rested his argument—upon the construction of the Order in Council. With regard to the power of this Court to review the proceedings, it could not be doubted. It might be argued that there was no appeal from a Court unknown to the law; but he submitted that the Consul could not create such a Court, whatever name he might call it by. All his power was derived from the Order in Council, and he could not create for himself a Mixed Court. He (Mr. Wainwright) therefore contended that the judgment he had given was a judgment of a Provincial Court, if it was a judgment at all. It came within the province of this Court to make an order upon it, namely that her Majesty's jurisdiction should be exercised by the Consuls under the provisions of the Order in Council, and subject to that Order. With reference to the case in point, he asked that the Court would direct the suit to be brought before it, or that it should be reheard by the Consul, or to grant a rule calling upon the other side to show cause why such an order should not be made.

HIS LORDSHIP.—The other side being Chinese.

MR. WAINWRIGHT.—The other side being Chinese. That is a difficulty, but it has nothing to do with us.

HIS LORDSHIP.—Before you sit down, I should like to know how you distinguish this from the case of a Naval Court? You say that a Consul has no right to exercise any authority whatever, except under the Order in Council. If this Order in Council has taken away all other jurisdiction, it follows that a Consul cannot form a Naval Court.

MR. WAINWRIGHT.—I apprehend they act as Naval Courts under some special order.

HIS LORDSHIP.—No; they act under the Merchant Shipping Act.

MR. WAINWRIGHT.—My acquaintance with Naval Courts is too slight to enable me to deal with the question at the present moment. I am not prepared to defend the action of Consuls with regard to Naval Courts. It seems to me that this case comes within the Order in Council, and that it has nothing to do with Naval Courts.

HIS LORDSHIP.—I should like to ask your opinion upon another point, with reference to the Order in Council as it stands with the Article in the Treaty of Tientsin. No act of domestic legislation can overrule a clause in a Treaty, which is an act between nations.

MR. WAINWRIGHT.—I submit that the officials who were created by the Order in Council, cannot go behind the Order and say the Order ought not to have been made. The Consul seems to have expressed his private judgment on the terms of the Treaty, and thereupon formed a Court. I submit that was not a proper form on which he should have gone. He had no right to take that Article of the Treaty, and act upon it without respect to the Queen and Privy Council—without respect to the very Order under which he exists;—to say "I will make an Order in Council myself, more in accordance with the provisions of the Treaty." I repeat that Consuls are bound to go by the Order in Council without regard to their own private opinion.

HIS LORDSHIP.—I must refuse this rule. I do not entertain, and never have entertained, the slightest doubt on the subject of the right of Chinese litigants to invoke the 17th clause of the

Treaty of Tientsin, and insist on any matters of difference between them and British subjects being decided in accordance with such clause. It is true that Chinese are often—for reasons best known to themselves—willing to abide by the decision of this Court. They come into it voluntarily, but I have often seen them and explained to them that they can go and lay their case before the Consul, who will call on the Tautai to decide it under the Treaty. As I have said, they have often refused, and expressed themselves contented to abide by the decision of this Court; and when, as has generally been the case, they have done so, I have then put them on the footing of other Foreigners under the 3rd Sect. of the Order. But I look on this section as permissive only. If Chinese choose to come into this Court, they may avail themselves of all the advantages of other Foreigners, or by submitting to its jurisdiction rise to the privileges of British subjects. But there I stop. I do not in any way consider that that clause puts them in the same position as Foreigners whether they will or not, simply because the Queen has no power and no authority to put them in that position. It is the Treaty which she has made with China that regulates their position, and in cases of differences arising between them and British subjects it is to the Treaty that they and Consuls must look, and by no act of domestic law can Her Majesty alter or modify an act of public law, which a Treaty undoubtedly is as between the parties to it. She has by the Treaty in question agreed with the Sovereign of China that all questions or matters in difference shall be settled by the Consul and the Chinese authorities. The Treaty has in fact, created a Court or tribunal (although neither appellation is used), by which such differences are to be settled; and if, as is contended by Mr. Wainwright, Her Majesty has by her Order in Council changed this, the Emperor of China being no party to such change, she has exceeded her power—the clause in the Order in Council is *ultra vires* and is simply nugatory. But I do not think Her Majesty has done this. I think the Order in Council does not contemplate any change in the Treaty stipulations. You say that Chinese are to be considered as Foreigners, but that only means, that when they come voluntarily into an English Court the provisions of the Order in Council applicable to Foreigners are to be made applicable to them. In the present case, I think the Consul at Foochow has complied with the Treaty, and therefore his action is right. A Chinaman had a complaint against a British subject; the Consul failed in settling it, and invoked the assistance of the local authorities. That assistance was rendered, and after an examination was made into the merits of the case by the Consul and the Tautai, a decision was come to against the British subject. I hope that decision was an equitable one. I have no reason to doubt it. I cannot review that decision, it was not given under the Order in Council, but under the Treaty, and from the clause in the Treaty there is no appeal to this or any other Court. I conceive I am bound to give an interpretation to the Order in Council which will not conflict with or render nugatory the provisions, quoad the Chinese, of the more authoritative document—namely, the Treaty. To do so would be to deny justice to the Chinese. If I was to look at the defendant's protest, or attach any weight to it, the result would be to send the Chinaman whose junk had been run down, as he reports, in the China Seas, to a British Colony—to a place, the law of which he is ignorant of, and of the language of which he is also ignorant. The accident took place on the coast of China, and he is entitled to go before the British Consul, file his claim, and finally insist upon an adjudication of it under the terms of Treaty. The Consul, it appears to me, is bound to give effect to the Treaty—bound to carry out, so far as he can, its provisions, and in this case he appears to have done so—and having done so, there is no ground or pretence for my interference. The rule must be refused.

CIVIL SUMMARY COURT.

Shanghai, Feb. 9th.

Before R. A. MOWAT, Esq.

J. F. PEARSON v. R. JOHNSON.

The plaintiff, an American-Chinese, speaking English with great purity, and claiming

to be a British subject, sued the defendant to obtain possession of a receipt for \$50, for which he alleged he had received no value from the defendant.

Plaintiff, sworn, stated—About two years ago, I was living at Ganking with my mother. Defendant came to the house, and I asked him for the loan of \$50. He said he would lend the money. Two or three days afterwards, on the occasion of my mother going away from Ganking, I wrote to defendant, asking him to let her have the \$50, at the steamer's landing place. My mother sent me word that he had only given her \$25. I at once sent a letter to defendant, asking him to return the receipt for \$50, which I had previously given him. I gave him the receipt when I first asked him for the money. He never answered my letter, and, as far as I know, he still has the receipt.

By defendant.—I never received the \$50 from you. I did not send the receipt by an old man. I gave it you myself in my own house, when I first asked you for the money. You did not bring \$50 to my house, and give half to me and half to my mother. You did not come to my house five or six days afterwards, and abuse me for not giving you a receipt.

Defendant was then sworn, and deposed—I was first engineer of a steamer, and became acquainted with the defendant over two years ago, when the steamer was lying at Ganking. He came on board while our mandarin was away. He had known the captain before. He stated to me that he was sent from Shanghai to join the ship as mandarin. He stopped on board two or three days. He borrowed money of me on several occasions, but I cannot recover those sums because I hold no acknowledgment from him. Plaintiff and his mother were about to set up an opium hong, but were short of money, and I lent them some at different times, without acknowledgment, "because I suppose I was rather soft at the time." The \$50 for which I hold the receipt were had from me.

Plaintiff repeated that the only money advanced was \$25, for which the defendant also held a receipt. He had not paid the defendant the \$25, because he would not give up the receipt for the \$50.

Defendant handed a packet of papers to the Court, including the receipts for \$50 and \$25, and also notes which showed that the plaintiff had borrowed money of him. Defendant further stated that the plaintiff had obtained a case of revolvers from him on pretence of showing them to the Tautai, but had never returned or paid for them; and that altogether plaintiff had got from him about \$135. An action between the parties, with respect to these matters, is pending in another Court, but has nothing to do with the present case.

His HONOUR said there was a direct conflict of evidence, and as there was nothing to show that the plaintiff's evidence was more reliable than the defendant's, he could not succeed.

POLICE COURT.

Shanghai, February 3rd.

Before R. A. MOWAT, Esq.

Reg. (master of str. *Appin*) v. JOHN DIXON.

Defendant is second engineer of the *Appin*, and was summoned for being absent without leave. It appeared that he obtained permission from the chief officer to go ashore on the evening of the 28th, and did not return till the evening of the 29th, whereas he should have returned at latest on the morning of that day.

Defendant said he understood he had got permission for a day's leave.

Ordered to pay the cost of summons.

February 4th.

Reg. v. DYAN.

The nature of this case was not mentioned. Mr. MYBURGH, who appeared for the defence, asked for a postponement, on the ground that the short time that had elapsed since the service of the summons, had rendered it impossible for him to prepare the defence.

The Usher said he was unable to serve the summons at an earlier date, in consequence of the complainants not giving him the defendant's correct address.

The complainants are Chinese, are three in number, and are believed to be *likin* runners, the

case arising out of an alleged illegal seizure of opium a few nights ago.

His WORSHIP adjourned the hearing until Tuesday next.

Feb. 9th.

Reg. v. JOSEPH DYAN.

The defendant was summoned on the joint complaint of three *likin* runners, named Le Sien Fang, Ku-qua-kue, and Yeh Teah-kuien, for assault and robbery, on the evening of the 28th January.

Mr. MYBURGH, for the defendant, who is a native of Aden, and does not understand much English, said that before going into the case, he must take an objection to the summons. There were three distinct offences charged in one summons,—assault, larceny, and robbery, which he submitted was quite irregular. In the second place, there were three prosecutors named in one summons, and that he submitted was also irregular, and asked that his objection might be recorded.

His WORSHIP said as to the first that the charge amounted only to one, robbery—robbery being larceny with violence.

Mr. MYBURGH said the fact of there being three prosecutors named in the summons was his chief objection. He thought three different summonses should have been taken out in a case like this, because each of the three men appeared to have a cause of action against the defendant.

His WORSHIP said there was no objection to a defendant being charged with robbing several persons, if it was all one transaction. Moreover, he did not think the defendant would be prejudiced by it. Further, it was by far the more convenient course, for if three summonses had been issued, the testimony of each witness would have had to be taken three times over, whereas the whole case could now be gone into once for all.

Mr. MYBURGH then said he would not press the matter.

The Court then proceeded to hear evidence, Heding acting as Chinese interpreter. The first complainant called was.

YEH TEAH-KUIEN, who deposed—I am a runner in the employ of the Opium Guild. On the 21st day of the 12th moon, (the 28th ultimo), about seven o'clock in the evening, a Chinese was carrying opium in a bag into the Mo-ta-kee opium hong, in the Canton road. I and two other runners seized ten balls of opium from him, and had carried them some distance towards the Police Station, when three foreigners came up, and began to assault us. They took away from us six balls of the opium. One of the runners had a quantity of hair torn from his head, and another was injured on the finger. We then went on to the Police Station with the other four balls, and one of the foreigners accompanied us. The defendant came in afterwards. The Inspector sent a constable with us and the opium to the Mixed Court. The defendant is one of the three foreigners who assaulted us. He had a stick in his hand, which the police saw. We were waiting outside a tea-shop, watching the hong, which was some six houses distant, as we had heard a hint that opium was to be taken there. The man had the bag under his arm. Mo-ta-kee hong was in the habit of taking in opium. A coolie who had been dismissed from the Mo-ta-kee hong, was with us, and told us it was opium that was in the bag. When we saw the man with the bag enter the passage of the Mo-ta-kee hong, we went and seized him. He resisted and cried out that we were robbing him. We said we would go with him to the Police Station. We took the bag from him, and looked into it. There were ten balls of opium in it. We told him we were runners. I took possession of the bag, with the opium in it. The two other runners were bringing the coolie along. No other persons had come up at this time,—nobody from the hong. We had got only three or four Chinese houses distant, when three foreigners came running after us. They did not come from the Mo-ta-kee hong. They did not say anything, but commenced to beat and kick us. In the assault, the bag fell and burst. I picked up three of the balls, another of the runners one. I do not know what became of the other balls. There were many people round. The three foreigners kept the people back, and were picking up the balls. The defendant was taking an active part in this, and was using a stick, beating us with it.

Two of the foreigners went away, the third took hold of one of the runners by the hair, and went to the police station.

Cross-examined—We did not go direct to the police station because there are so many dealers in smuggled opium in that locality. I do not know where the opium came from; but the coolie who was carrying it, came from the Yung-tah hong. (A coolie was here called into Court, and witness said he was not the man who was carrying the opium.) The defendant was the man who assaulted me. He kicked me on the back, while I was stooping down to pick up the opium. The others did not assault me. I turned round, and saw the defendant kick me. All three foreigners were together, and there was a crowd of people. When the bag broke, the opium balls rolled about the ground. The defendant picked up two balls. A tall man also picked up some. I did not see any Chinese pick up any. We have a card from the *likin* Guild to show our authority. We all showed them to the foreigners. Our cards are given up at the end of the year. We have not received new ones yet. We could not seize opium without the cards to show our authority. I charged the defendant, because he has assaulted us twice. Did not charge the other man who went to the station, because I did not know his name. The police told us to come here and lay a complaint. I complained to the police of the robbery. The defendant also struck Le Sien Fang's finger. We had not taken the opium to the guild before the foreigners came up. It remained in our possession until it was taken to the Mixed Court.

His WORSHIP asked what the defendants' case was going to be?

Mr. MYBURGH—I shall contend that there is not a tittle of evidence to show that the opium is the property of the Guild, and in support of my contention shall cite the case of "Reg. v. Kudick"—(Archbold's Criminal Pleadings, page 279)—in which it is decided that where property has not reached the hands of the master it shall be held to be the property of the servant who has it in charge. Then there is the question of intent. I can prove that the opium is the property of the defendant, and that he, seeing his property was being seized by these people, merely went to its protection.

His WORSHIP—But evidence of his ownership cannot come from him. It must come through you.

Mr. MYBURGH—Yes, the defendant's mouth is shut; but I can prove that he paid duty upon this opium, and that it was in the possession of one of his coolies at the time it was seized. That will be my defence. I cannot identify the opium in any way, because balls of Patna opium are all of the same appearance; but I can prove he had paid duty on opium.

His WORSHIP said he would consider the last point raised, and if he should be of opinion that it was correct, he would direct a fresh summons to be issued, or amend the present one in that particular, after which the defence must go on to satisfy the Court that the defendant was retaking his own property.

The case was then adjourned.

Feb. 10th.

Reg. (Master of the *Star of Jamaica*) v. ESTELLE, WESTBURG, ADAMS and CARROLL.
Refusal of duty.

Defendants, who are seamen of the barque *Star of Jamaica*, were charged by A. W. Stack, the master, with having refused duty on the 8th inst.

In answer to his WORSHIP,

ESTELLE said: I refused to work because I wanted to see the Consul. The Captain would not give me permission, saying that the Consulate was not open. I came on shore on Monday.

His WORSHIP—That is an offence in itself. The Captain told you quite correct when he said that the Consular office was not open. It was not open yesterday even.

CARROLL—The Captain called the hands aft and asked why we refused duty. I said that I was not satisfied with the vessel, and did not get enough to eat; I asked for my discharge. It was refused; I then wanted to see the Consul. The Captain said that the office was closed. I then refused to work until such time as I did see the Consul.

ADAMS—I asked the Captain on Saturday evening for my discharge; he said that he could not give it to me then, but that I might get it on Monday. When the mate turned us to on Monday morning I refused to work, upon the strength of the Captain's promise to give me my discharge.

WESTBURG made a similar statement, to which his WORSHIP replied: You have committed the same mistake as the others. The Captain of a vessel is bound under a heavy penalty to allow the men to come and state their grievances to the Consul, but it is for him to appoint a time, and give you permission to leave the ship. I will not go into any other complaint until after this case is decided. It is not as if the Captain had gone or attempted to go to sea without allowing you an opportunity of seeing the Consul.

Captain STACK—The men shipped in Hamburg, and made the voyage to Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony, Mauritius, Freemantle, to this Port, we have been three weeks in port, but the first application to see the Consul was made on Monday. I have five A.B.'s and one ordinary seaman on board.

In answer to his WORSHIP—I do not wish to press the case against them; I would rather have them on board if they will go to work.

His WORSHIP, to defendants—You have been in the ship since May last, and hitherto made no complaints, although you have been three weeks in this port. Now I will hear what your complaint is about your food. You have a scale of provisions on the articles, and I suppose you get all that you signed for.

Defendants—No, Sir.

His WORSHIP—What is it you don't get?

WESTBURG—Our meat. At sea the scale was 2 lbs. out, and on one occasion, the 10th of January, the pork only weighed 8 lbs. instead of 10 lbs.

His WORSHIP—But this was at sea. I don't suppose you intend to refuse to go to sea now in the ship because on one occasion you had 2 lbs. of meat short between the lot of you. I do not consider that you have any cause of complaint; therefore as the Captain does not press the charge, I shall send you back to your work. You must pay the cost of the summonses.

U. S. CONSULATE-GENERAL.

Shanghai, Feb. 5th, 1875.

Before G. F. SEWARD, Esq., Consul-General.

Charge of Desertion.

WILLIAM THOMAS, quartermaster of the P. M. S. *Nevada*, was reported by Capt. Williams on the 15th January as a deserter. He was traced to the U. S. S. *Kearsarge*, on which vessel he had shipped on an honorable discharge from the *Lackawanna*, which allowed him to receive three months' extra wages if he shipped on a U. S. naval vessel within ninety days from the date of such discharge. It appeared that this three months had nearly expired at the date of desertion. On the 5th instant, Thomas was sent to the Consulate-General to be tried on the charge of desertion. He said he had signed articles in Japan for service on the *Nevada*, and that he left that ship here without leave. He had sent his clothes on board the *Kearsarge*, and after the *Nevada* had left port, he went on board the *Kearsarge* and shipped. Captain Williams had stated that Thomas deserted while on duty, and in charge of his watch.

The CONSUL-GENERAL found Thomas guilty of desertion, and sentenced him to thirty days' imprisonment, or a fine of \$20.

Clipping.

At a meeting of the Zion R. A. Chapter held on Friday evening, the following officers were elected:—

T. W. Kingsmill	.....	M. E. Z.
W. A. Turnbull	.....	H.
T. W. Eckfeldt	.....	J.
E. Tobin	.....	E.
H. Watson	.....	N.
Anderson	.....	Treasurer.
J. F. Goodfellow	.....	P. S.
T. Hore	.....	Janitor.

EXPORT OF TEAS FROM SHANGHAI AND
RIVER PORTS.—SEASON 1874-5.

TO GREAT BRITAIN.

VESSEL'S NAME.	CLE- ARED.	FOR	BLACK.	GREEN.	TOTAL.
			Piculs.	Piculs.	Piculs.
Agamemnon ... s.s.	May 28	London	19,047.41	.....	19,047.41
Glenartney	" 29	"	16,967.44	.....	16,967.44
Nizam	" 30	"	1,882.71	.....	1,882.71
Glenfalloch	" 31	"	17,274.24	.....	17,274.24
Hongkong	" 31	"	15,651.23	.....	15,651.23
Cawdor Castle	June 3	"	18,201.09	.....	18,201.09
Ada	" 6	"	4,410.97	.....	4,410.97
Nestor	" 5	"	4,913.37	.....	4,913.37
Ava	" 6	"	856.44	.....	856.44
Gordon Castle *	" 7	"	15,628.78	.....	15,628.78
Cutty Sark	" 12	"	9,529.87	.....	9,529.87
Zambesi	" 13	"	8,465.50	.....	8,465.50
Achilles	" 13	"	11,925.40	.....	11,925.40
Nankin	" 15	"	20,089.08	.....	20,089.08
Japan	" 18	"	19,171.62	.....	19,171.62
Iraouaddy	" 20	"	1,243.06	.....	1,243.06
Deucalion	" 20	"	11,687.24	168.80	11,856.04
Sarpedon	" 27	"	4,514.41	261.22	4,775.63
Venetia	" 27	"	2,023.77	1,584.45	3,608.22
Canton †	" 27	"	3,257.19	.....	3,257.19
Peiho	July 4	"	503.98	702.32	1,206.30
Menelaus	June 7	"	6,244.62	723.01	6,967.63
Lammermuir	" —	"	10,056.42	.....	10,056.42
Cathay	" —	"	4,254.34	1,393.84	5,648.18
Thermopylae	" —	"	9,868.68	.....	9,868.68
Dartmouth	July 16	"	3,309.61	.....	3,309.61
Sir Lancelot	" 17	"	8,624.68	.....	8,624.68
Menzaleh	" 18	"	2.44	.....	2.44
Glenyon	" 18	"	5,608.76	2,187.53	7,796.29
Ajax	" 18	"	4,205.48	1,398.68	5,604.16
Jas. Shepherd	" 24	"	5,818.75	.....	5,818.75
Malwa	" 25	"	3,645.19	1,507.97	5,153.16
Priam	Aug 1	Marseilles	5,840.91	499.46	6,340.37
Meikong	" 1	London	532.64	470.22	1,002.86
R. Riding Hood	" 4	"	6,754.13	.....	6,754.13
Lauderdale	" 5	"	6,980.87	.....	6,980.87
Glamis Castle	" 6	"	16,263.00	1,592.43	17,855.43
Teheran	" 8	"	2,012.47	951.19	2,963.66
Patroclus	" 14	"	9,281.27	411.10	9,692.37
Eliza Shaw	" 18	"	6.30	.....	6.30
Norham Castle	" 15	"	7,575.34	.....	7,575.34
Kaisow	" 15	"	8,536.39	.....	8,536.39
Sindh	" 15	"	482.32	421.66	903.98
Lothair	" 21	"	8,490.42	.....	8,490.42
Peking	" 22	"	4,132.07	2,258.77	6,390.84
Glenroy	" 22	"	13,685.68	1,741.53	15,427.21
Leucadia	" 25	"	9,931.75	.....	9,931.75
Anadyr	" 29	"	.....	1,424.45	1,424.45
Hector	" 29	"	5,310.72	2,126.11	7,436.83
Wylo	" 31	"	8,891.43	.....	8,891.43
Mirzapore	Sept 5	"	3,773.66	1,548.15	5,321.81
Lotus	" 5	"	7,228.82	1,557.15	8,785.97
Glengyle	" 9	"	1,511.57	340.75	1,852.32
Diomed	" 10	"	3,922.63	178.42	4,101.05
Tigre	" 12	"	932.31	1,445.44	2,377.75
Borealis	" 14	"	7,852.56	.....	7,852.56
Duke of Abercorn	" 17	"	11,475.46	.....	11,475.46
Bokhara	" 19	"	2,292.25	1,678.42	3,970.67
Woodlark	" 25	"	9,337.83	297.88	9,635.71
Antenor	" 25	"	2,268.69	1,145.00	3,413.69
Amazona	" 26	"	1,181.00	3,673.94	4,854.94
Glenartney	Oct 6	"	3,640.39	1,814.16	5,454.55
Travancore	" 8	"	3.22	.....	3.22
Ulysses	" 8	"	3,255.31	1,946.31	5,201.62
Olympia	" 10	"	1,741.11	1,540.80	3,281.91
Ava	" 16	"	658.34	598.30	1,256.64
Halloween	" 20	"	7,707.74	480.07	8,187.81
Hongkong	" 22	"	1,329.88	1,375.70	2,705.58
Coulunkyle	" 31	"	4,435.14	1,236.42	5,671.56
Iraouaddy	" 30	"	196.97	2,837.91	3,034.88
Essen	" 30	"	2,147.19	2,406.88	4,554.07
Baroda	Nov 5	"	1.50	.....	1.50
Cawdor Castle	" 7	"	790.62	319.98	1,110.60
Glenfalloch	" 7	"	1,774.32	1,909.25	3,683.57
Hoogly	" 13	"	.....	994.64	994.64
Nestor	" 17	"	1,564.15	110.00	1,674.15
Guinevere	" 20	"	5,869.32	1,490.98	7,360.30
Glaucus	" 24	"	1,640.46	1,206.29	2,846.75
Cathaya	" 27	"	4,853.91	1,611.53	6,465.44
Peiho	" 27	"	.....	911.32	911.32
Braemar Castle	" 28	"	357.80	1,468.15	1,825.95
Deucalion	" 28	"	1,629.34	4,539.82	6,169.16
Sylva	Dec 1	"	306.68	135.45	442.13
Agamemnon	" 10	"	601.15	1,460.72	2,061.87
Mikado	" 3	"	.....	259.64	259.64
Meikong	" 11	"	.....	41.47	41.47
Achilles	" 19	"	10.48	1,509.72	1,520.20
Sindh	" 24	"	.....	1,059.42	1,059.42
Glenearn	" 31	"	1.90	893.44	895.34
Thibet	" 31	"	0.40	349.68	350.08
Menelaus	" 31	"	123.32	1,286.57	1,409.89
Mary Whitridge	" 31	"	2.96	5,640.63	5,643.59
Laju	" 31	"	1,399.06	2,517.18	3,916.24

Carried forward ... 488,283.28 66,954.82 555,238.10

* Lost on Coast of Liban.

† Lost in River Min.

TO GREAT BRITAIN—Continued.

VESSEL'S NAME.	CLE- ARED.	FOR	BLACK.	GREEN.	TOTAL.
			Piculs.	Piculs.	Piculs.
Anadyr	s.s.	Jan 7 London	488,283.28	66,954.82	555,238.10
Ajax	"	" 8 L.v.F'chow	.....	826.87	826.87
Provence	"	" 21 London	124.28	699.14	823.42
Sarpedon	"	" 27 London	1,049.77	1,138.68	1,138.68
Gwalior	"	" 28 Bombay	.....	2,730.33	3,780.10
Tigre	"	Feb 4 London	.....	102.47	102.47
do.	"	" 4 Bombay	2.78	693.75	696.53
Priam	"	" 4 L.v.F'chow	20.22	170.55	170.55
Total			491,007.97	85,059.52	576,067.49

TO UNITED STATES.

VESSEL'S NAME.	CLE- ARED.	FOR	BLACK.	GREEN.	TOTAL.
			Piculs.	Piculs.	Piculs.
Kiangse	s.s.	Jun 13 New York	2,122.75	.....	2,122.75
Oregonian	"	" 26 San F'cisco	149.52	.....	149.52
Costa Rica	"	July 2 New York	1,154.99	1,518.99	2,673.98
Menelaus	"	" 7 "	.....	136.18	136.18
Cathay	"	" 11 "	.....	542.63	542.63
Ajax	"	" 18 London	285.60	970.66	1,256.26
Golden Age	"	" 21 New York	658.93	4,420.40	5,079.33
Oregonian	"	" 21 "	844.40	2,610.96	3,455.36
Bengal	"	" 13 "	.....	837.22	837.22
Pleiades	"	" 13 "	649.88	4,357.31	5,007.19
Killarney	"	" 21 "	1,880.47	9,899.13	11,779.60
Oregonian	"	" 25 "	.....	1,370.93	1,370.93
Nevada	"	" 2 "	.....	8,117.06	8,650.13
J.R. Worcester	"	" 5 "	.....	3,016.46	3,016.46
Glenfinlas	"	" 15 "	966.74	4,100.70	5,067.44
Galley of Lorne	"	" 15 "	76.61	8,090.95	8,167.56
Wemyss Castle	"	Oct 9 "	291.72	6,230.11	6,521.83
Golden Age	"	" 17 "	155.81	5,612.28	5,768.09
do.	"	" 26 "	.....	391.60	391.60
Leander	"	" 26 San F'cisco	.....	412.22	412.22
Costa Rica	"	Nov 6 New York	.....	7,440.45	7,440.45
Nevada	"	" 11 "	.....	371.90	371.90
do.	"	" 25 "	.....	249.06	249.06
Mikado	"	" 25 "	2.33	4,523.95	4,526.28
Conqueror	"	" 4 "	.....	5,407.60	5,407.60
Lady Louise	"	" 11 "	544.77	4,685.79	5,130.56
Costa Rica	"	" 11 San F'cisco	.....	699.89	699.89
Nevada	"	" 23 N.Y. & San F	.....	2,866.29	2,866.29
Ajax	"	" 23 New York	30.15	.....	30.15
Sooloo	"	" 8 "	0.72	4,357.46	4,358.18
Golden Age	"	" 13 New York	.....	1,547.55	1,547.55
do.	"	" 13 San F'cisco	.....	2,147.06	2,147.06
Costa Rica	"	" 6 "	.....	664.89	664.89
Provence	"	" 21 New York	.....	70.00	70.00
Nevada	"	" 20 "	.....	210.51	210.51
do.	"	" 20 San F'cisco	.....	853.66	853.66
Golden State	"	" 23 N.Y. & F'cw	.....	534.67	534.67
Sarpedon	"	" 27 New York	.....	2,254.67	2,254.67
Inverness	"	" 29 "	0.54	5,708.48	5,709.02
Priam	"	" Feb 4 "	.....	95.48	95.48
Total			10,349.00	105,225.55	115,574.55

TO JAPAN AND COAST PORTS.

VESSEL'S NAME.	CLE- ARED.	FOR	BLACK.	GREEN.	TOTAL.
			Piculs.	Piculs.	Piculs.
Nizam	s.s.	May 30 London	.....	1.60	1.60
Sarpedon	"	Jun 27 "	0.90	.....	0.90
Costa Rica	"	July 2 Nagasaki	1.86	.....	1.86
Menelaus	"	" 7 London	1.62	.....	1.62
New York	"	" 7 Japan	8.70	.....	8.70
Cathay	"	" 11 Hongkong	56.81	30.15	86.96
Ajax	"	" 18 London	2.50	.....	2.50
Malwa	"	" 21 "	5.09	747.53	752.62
Bengal	"	" 2 Yokohama	30.55	.....	30.55
Teheran	"	Aug 8 Bombay	.....	482.50	482.50
Shantung	"	" 12 Tientsin	346.37	.....	346.37
Peking	"	" 22 London	3.50	246.97	250.47
Anadyr	"	" 29 "	.....	24.70	24.70
Hector	"	" 29 "	.....	3.36	3.36
China	"	" 25 Hongkong	345.12	705.52	1,140.64
Mirzapore	"	Sept 5 "	.....	14.56	14.56
Travancore	"	Oct 8 Bombay	.....	183.25	183.25
Malacca	"	" 22 "	.....	50.33	50.33
Iraouaddy	"	" 30 Marseilles	58.61	.....	58.61
Appin	"	" 27 C. Ports	74.10	.....	74.10
Paouting	"	" 30 "	256.23	.....	256.23
Shingking	"	" 27 "	2,953.53	.....	2,953.53
Delhi	"	" 27 Bombay	.....	337.52	337.52
Geelong	"	Dec 3 Hongkong	.....	175.42	175.42
Mikado	"	" 3 Japan	2,171.64	.....	2,171.64
Ajax	"	Jan 8 Hongkong	1.24	.....	1.24
Provence	"	" 21 Japan	.....	91.52	91.52
Nevada	"	" 20 "	1.08	.....	1.08
Inverness	"	" 29 Japan	66.90	.....	66.90
Tigre	"	" Feb 4 "	.....	4.37	4.37
Total			4,214.71	5,360.92	9,575.63

Total

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHANGHAI, FEBRUARY 11TH, 1875.

THERE has been no business doing in Piece Goods, so we do not pretend to give our usual report. The Chinese dealers have been intent on their New Year Holidays and New Year Settlements, to the complete exclusion of current business.

FREIGHTS.—*Star of Jamaica*, British barque, 306 tons, Shanghai to New York, no lay days—private terms; *Montgomeryshire*, British steamer, 1,146 tons, Nagasaki to Shanghai, no lay days—private terms; *J. H. Jessen*, German barque, 276 tons, Nagasaki and back, 12 lay days—\$2.65 per ton coal; *Vesta*, American barque, 300 tons, Nagasaki and back, 15 lay days—\$2.70 per coal.

OPIUM.—Stocks on 10th February are reported as :—

Stock on 27th January	MALWA, 3,664½ Chests.	PATNA, 1,726 Chests.
Receipts since	" 1,103½ "	" 545 "
Total.....	" 4,767½ "	" 2,271 "
Deliveries from 27th January	" 923½ "	" 271 "
Present Stock	" 3,844½ "	" 2,000 "
Bargained Opium.....	1,700 Chests.	

PRICES, since last English mail, have ranged as follows :—

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing Price.
Malwa—New,... ..	Tls. 420	416	Not open.
Old, ...	Tls. ...	...	...
Patna—New,... ..	Tls. 438	435	435
Old, ...	Tls. ...	...	...

EXPORTS.

TEA.—The export to date, as compared with that of last season,

To Great Britain—Black.....	Excess	6,363,122 lbs.
—Green	Excess	1,228,030 "
To " United States—Black	Excess	819,715 "
—Green	Deficiency	4,253,757 "

Shipments to date have gone forward as under :—

To Great Britain (per Steamer)	51,098,087 lbs.
" " (per Sailing Vessel)	24,152,588 "
To America (per Steamer)	11,109,143 "
" " (per Sailing Vessel)	5,862,476 "

Black.—Only one small transaction in Common Hohow at Tls. $17\frac{1}{2}$ = $11\frac{1}{2}$ per lb., can be noted during the fortnight. Settlements, 82 chests. Stock (against none last year), 360 chests.

Green.—During the early part of the fortnight a fair demand existed, and for the best of the Country Teas an advance of Tl. 1 per picul was obtained; the approach of the Native Holidays, however, caused some holders to show more desire to meet buyers, and the market closed quiet with a downward tendency. Business has not yet been resumed, but Teamen hope to see higher rates when buying re-commences, while Foreigners look for a decline.

Settlements—Fyehows, Teenkais and Moyunes	10,470 $\frac{1}{2}$ -cheats.	Stock, 52,000 $\frac{1}{2}$ -cheats.	Against 1874.
" Pingsueys	1,430	" 7,000	5,171 $\frac{1}{2}$ -cheats.
" Sbanghai packed	" "	" 4,000	1,710
		" "	2,500
	<u>11,900 $\frac{1}{2}$-cheats.</u>	<u>63,000 $\frac{1}{2}$-cheats.</u>	<u>9,381 $\frac{1}{2}$-cheats.</u>

Prices paid have been—

	Exchange, 5/9½.	Freight, £3 10s.	New York, £2 10s. per ship.
Fychows, Teenkais and Moyunes	Tls. 19 a 35½	= 1/1¼ a 1/11	= 27 a 48 cents per lb.
Pingsueys	Tls. 23 a 24	= 1/3¼ a 1/4¼	= 32 a 33¼ "
Shanghai packed		=	= " "

Export to Great Britain is as under—(Exclusive of lost cargoes.)

	1874-75.	1873-74.	1872-73.
BLACK	65,002,138 lbs.	58,639,016 lbs.	62,338,471 lbs.
GREEN	10,248,537 "	9,020,507 "	10,485,067 "
	<u>75,250,675 lbs.</u>	<u>67,659,523 lbs.</u>	<u>72,823,538 lbs.</u>

Export to United States and Canada—

BLACK	1,612,500 lbs.	792,785 lbs.	1,277,164 lbs.
GREEN	15,359,119 "	19,612,876 "	22,192,671 "
	<u>16,971,619 lbs.</u>	<u>20,405,661 lbs.</u>	<u>23,469,835 lbs.</u>

Total Export to Great Britain from all China is as follows:—

	1874-75.	1873-74.	1872-73.
From Shanghai to date	75,250,675 lbs.	67,659,532 lbs.	72,823,538 lbs.
„ Foochow to 23rd Jan.	61,128,010 „	54,857,063 „	52,231,792 „
„ Canton to 1st Feb.	19,638,802 „	14,796,041 „	19,162,274 „
	156,017,487 lbs.	137,312,627 lbs.	144,217,604 lbs.

SILK.—Public telegrams from home report the silk market firm, but less active;—Red Peacocks, 15s. 3d.;—Fair, No. 5 Tantles, 13s.; deliveries of Chinas to the 9th inst. 1,100 bales. The French mail which left on the 6th inst. took 787 bales, of which 681 were for the Continent, 41 for London, and 65 for Singapore. The following were some of the prices said to have been paid:—

	Per pupil	Per lb.	Per kilo.
Gold Lion, Nos. 1, 2, 3, & 4	Tls. 390, 370, 310, 330	10 3/4, 18 1/4, 17 1/4, 16 1/4	Frs. 52.9 + 51.20, 48.50, 45.75
Cat and Bee, Nos. 2 and 3	Tls. 322 1/2 & 332 1/2	16 1/4 & 16 1/6	Frs. 48.90 & 46.10
Reuniti ul Woman, No. 2	Tls. 350	17 1/6	Frs. 4. 75
Yellow Elephant	Tls. 312 1/2	15 1/6	Frs. 43.40
Market 4 Teatles	Tls. 330 & 350	16 1/4 & 17 1/4	Frs. 45.75 & 48.50
Common do	Tls. 260 & 300	12 1/2 & 13 1/2	Frs. 36.40 & 39.00
Engch w Teatles	Tls. 250 & 300	12 1/8 & 14 1/2	Frs. 36.30 & 41.70
Marko Rahkings	Tls. 250 & 300	12 1/8 & 14 1/6	Frs. 34.00 & 40.00
Coarse Taysams	Tls. 245 & 260	12 3/8 & 12 1/2	Frs. 34.24 & 31.30
Market Skeins	Tls. 235 & 250	11 1/2 & 12 1/6	Frs. 32.88 & 34.90

Owing to the intervention of the China New Year holidays, no business has been reported during the past week, excepting the settlement of a parcel of Han-quong-shing's Throws @ Tls. 350 per picul. But very little silk has arrived from the interior and river ports, and the unsold stock is estimated at 4,800 bales. The steady increase in the importation of raw silk to the Continent is further proof of the preference shown for *direct supplies*, over those received from London after they have undergone the pernicious "working" at the warehouses; and it remains to be seen whether this damaging custom is to be done away with, or English Importers be willing to see London become a second rate market! Another season is drawing to a close, and the experience confirms the previously mentioned advantage of the Lyons over the London market—better prices realized for the silk, better weights, and also no "cuts" for damage, which so often appear in account sales from the latter city.

COMMERCIAL POSTSCRIPT.

FEBRUARY 11, 1875.

ARRIVALS.—February 6th, British barque *Lady Belmore*, from Sydney; 8th, British steamer *State of Virginia*, from London; 11th, British schooner *Empress of China*, from Swan River.

DEPARTURE.—February 5th, British steamer *Priam*, for London.

The English mail steamer *Hydaspes* takes about 95 bales of SILK.

EXCHANGE.—On London, Bank Bills, 6 months' sight, 5s. 8½d. a 5s. 9d. First-class Credits to Bank, 5s. 9½d. First-class to Private buyers, 5s. 9½d. Private and Documentary, 5s. 9½d. a 5s. 9½d. On Paris, Bank, Frs. 7.35. Private, Frs. 7.32½. On India—Bombay Bank, demand, Rs. 303. Calcutta Bank, Rs. 303½. On Hongkong, Bank Bills, demand, 26½ per cent. discount. Private, 15 days' sight, 26½ a 26. Gold Bars, Tls. 173.00. Bar Silver, Sh. Tls. 111.20 Mexican dollars, Sh. Tls. 73.90 per 100. Carolus dollars, Sh. Tls. 80.50 per 100. Copper cash, 1,530 per tael.

SHARES.—Messrs. J. P. Bisset & Co. report:—

Banks.—A small business was done up to yesterday at 7 a 10 per cent. discount, and a good business since last night at 12 a 13 per cent. discount. The market closes with sellers at latter rate.

S. S. N's—Small sales only are reported at Tls. 76, at which shares are obtainable.

Marine Insurance.—Sales reported are *China & Japans* at Tls. 83, *Yangtses* Tls. 585, and *North Chinas* at Tls. 650; stocks are firm.

Fire Insurance.—*Hongkongs* have advanced to \$537½, with buyers. *Chinas* and *Victorias* are firm, with buyers at \$129 and \$122, respectively.

Hongkew Wharf Co.—Cash holders are firm, but shares are obtainable at corresponding rates for time.

WEATHER.—The long spell of fine weather we had been enjoying broke up on Sunday night; and the last three days have been cold and wet. To-day, the rain has ceased, but it is still cloudy and threatening. The range of the thermometer has not sensibly altered, varying from min. 33 by night to max. 50 by day.

SHANGHAI SILK, COTTON AND OPIUM RETURNS, FOR SEASON COMMENCING JUNE 1, 1874.

FROM IMPERIAL MARITIME CUSTOMS.

SILK.

	TO GREAT BRITAIN.	TO MARSEILLES, AND CONTINENT.	TO AMERICA.	TO HONG-KONG, COAST PORTS, &c.	TOTAL CHINA.	JAPAN TRANSHIPPED.	GRAND TOTAL.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Total as per last Report	25,323	27,922	3,993	1,617	58,185	..	58,185
Subsequent Shipments	1,104	353	..	92	1,549	..	1,549
Total	26,427	28,305	3,993	1,609	59,734	..	59,734

COTTON.

	Cleared.	HONGKONG.			COAST & RIVERINE PORTS.			JAPAN.			TOTAL.
		Export.	Re-export.	Trans-shipped.	Export.	Re-export.	Trans-shipped.	Export.	Re-export.	Trans-shipped.	
		Piculs.	..	..	Piculs.	..	..	Piculs.	..	..	Piculs.
Total as per last Report		127,297.52	..	..	205,820.85	..	..	74,152.81	..	..	407,271.18
Subsequent Shipments		3,546.94	..	..	16,738.59	..	..	246.60	..	..	20,832.13
Total		131,144.46	..	..	222,559.44	..	..	74,399.41	..	..	428,103.31

OPIUM.

RETURN FOR FOUR DAYS ENDED 4TH FEBRUARY, 1875.

IMPORTED.	MALWA.		PATNA.		BENARES.		PERSIAN.	
	Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight.
Imported and stored on board Receiving Vessels	54	54.00	100	120.00	100	120.00	..	..
Imported and transhipped for re-exportation without being stored on board Receiving Vessels or landed	4	4.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	58	58.00	100	120.00	100	120.00	..	..
Landed from Receiving Vessels and intended chiefly for Local consumption and Imported direct to the Shore	23½	23.50	231	277.20	86	103.20	1	1.00

Description.	Chinkiang.	Kiukiang.	Hankow.	Chefoo.	Tientsin.	Nowchwang.	Ningpo.	Foochow.	Hongkong.	Total.
RE-EXPORTED.	Chts. Wght.	Chts. Wght.	Chts. Wght.	Chts. Wght.	Chts. Wght.	Chts. Wght.	Chts. Wght.	Chts. Wght.	Chts. Wght.	Chts. Wght.
Malwa	195 195.00	36 36.00	33 33.00	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	123 123.00	.. ..	.. ..	367 367.00
Patna	14 16.50	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	14 16.50
Benares .....	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Persian .....	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Malwa Re-exported from shore.) .....	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Total	209 211.50	36 36.00	33 33.00	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	123 123.00	.. ..	.. ..	401 403.80

Shanghai Share Market.

Stock.	Paid up.	Last Divid.	Closing Quo- tations.
Banks.			
H'kong and S'hai Banking Corp'n	\$ 125	4 p. c.	13 ½ disc't.
Steamer Cos.			
Shanghai Steam Navigation Co...	Tls.		
Union Steam Navigation Company.	100	3 p. c.	76
North-China Steamer Company.	50		21
China Coast S. N. Co.	100		7
China Merchants S. N. Co.	Tls. 85	5 p. c.	Tls. 70½
	500	10 p. c.	nominal
Docks.			
Shanghai Dock Co.	Tl. 500	Tl. 10 p. c.	205
Footing Dock Co.	100	5 p. c.	84
Gas.			
Shanghai Gas Co.	100	5 p. c.	Tls. 141
French Gas Co.	50	6 p. c.	70
H'kong and China Gas Co. (Limited)	£ 10		nominal
Insurance.			
China Traders' Co. (Limited)	\$1,000	200 p. sh	\$1475 Exc. 78½
N.-China I. Co. 72½	Tl. 30	T. 300,,	nominal
N.-China I. Co. 75½	600	first year	650
Union Ins. Society of Canton 1874..	500		\$ 550
Yangtze Insurance Association	Tl. 500	7½ p. c.	\$ 585
China and Japan Marine Ins. Co.	100	4 p. c.	Tls. 83
Chinese Insurance Co. (Limited) ..	\$ 200	6 p. c.	\$ 195
H'kong Fire Ins. Co. (Limited) ..	200	\$ 58.60 p. sh.	537½
Victoria Fire Ins. Co. (Limited) ..	100	6 p. c.	122
China Fire Ins. Co. (Limited)	100	6 p. c.	129
Miscellaneous.			
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company.	Tl. 850	6 p. c.	600 nominal.
S'hai and Hongkong Wharf Co.	100	4 p. c.	87 Feb. nominal
S'hai Tug Boat Assoc.	100	first year	
S'hai Mun. Debentures—loan 1872.	100	4 p. c.	104
Chinese Imperial Loan	£95	first 5/7, year	£98 ex 5/7
Exchange.			
Bank Sight rate on Hongkong..			78½

J. P. BISSET & Co.,
Sharebrokers.

LATEST QUOTATIONS.

London, Dec. 25th, 1874.

Bank and Miscellaneous Shares.

Shares.	Joint Stock Banks.	Paid	Closing prices.
£20	Chartered of India, Australia and China	all	14 to 15
£25	Chartered Merc. of India and China	all	21½ to 25½
500 fr.	Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris	all	552½ fr.
Tl. 200	Deutsche	all	Tl. 180
£25½	Hongkong & Shanghai	all	26 to 28
£25	Oriental	all	45 to 46
Telegraph Cos.			
£10	Eastern Extension Australia and China	all	7½ to 7¾
£8	Reuters	all	11 to 11½
Miscellaneous Cos.			
500 fr.	Mess. Mar. of France	all	555 fr.
£50	P. & O. S. N. Co.	all	52 to 54
£50	Do. do.	all	100 to 105
£95	Japan Loan, 9 per cent.	all	109 to 111
£92½	Do. 7 per cent.	all	98 to 100

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BAROMETER, &c., goes accurately for
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Feb. 7th, 1874.

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JOYCE'S TREBLE WATERPROOF CENTRAL FIRE
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Chemically-prepared Cloth and Felt Gun
Wadding.

JOYCE'S GAS-TIGHT CARTRIDGES,
For Pin-fire and Central-fire Breech-loading
Guns.

Wire Cartridges for killing Game at long
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And every description of Sporting
Ammunition.

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Patentees and Manufacturers,
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RESERVED FUND\$775,000

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L. EWALD, Manager.

410ap-75 1198 Shanghai, 1st Jan., 1875.

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Is now manufactured in "Bond" and shipped duty free.

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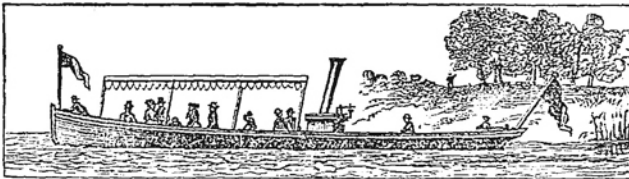
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CAUTION.—Many spurious imitations are now sold of Messrs. J. & E. ATKINSONS' goods orders should therefore be sent direct or through Commission Houses of repute. Their goods are kept by all respectable dealers throughout the World.

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BUILT OF WOOD, IRON OR STEEL.

23 feet long	seats for 3 persons	complete from £192 to	£270
30 feet long	seats for 14 persons	complete from £260 to	£350
37 feet long	seats for 20 persons	complete from £324 to	£430
43 feet long	seats for 30 persons	complete from £476 to	£510
50 feet long	seats for 60 persons	complete from £560 to	£1040
&c.	&c.	&c.	&c.

Steamers up to 45 feet in length can be transported on a ship's deck entire, and ready for immediate use on arrival, or shipped in 3 or more sections.

The above may be used for conveying passengers, carrying cargo, or as tugs.

The total working expenses of a steamer 43 feet long, amount to 15 shillings a day in England; the consumption of fuel being about 6 cwt., and a man and a boy the crew required.

Paddle and Screw Steamers constructed specially for river navigation, having a very shallow draught of water.

TO MEET SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS.

Speeds ranging up to 20 miles an hour,

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Prospectuses can be obtained at the office of this Journal.

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Health for a Shilling, BY THE USE OF HOLLOWAY'S PILLS!

If your Liver be sluggish take Holloway's Pills. Should your Stomach be deranged, these Pills, if taken, will act like a charm. Is your Blood impure? here again is your remedy.

In the hand-to-hand struggle for existence, in the present day, good health is everything; when it is lacking all enjoyment is excluded, and competency is too often reduced to poverty. Holloway's purifying, digestive, and laxative Pills are admirably adapted for restoring soundness to invalids, whose functions are so feebly or irregularly performed that life itself seems most precarious. The Stomach has its many maladies removed by a judicious use of the Pills,—the torpid Liver is roused by them to active secretion,—the Kidneys are kindly encouraged to greater activity,—the Bowels are gently stimulated, and every other organ subserving digestion is placed at its natural standard and better fitted for its duties.

The old, the young, the rich, the poor, whether soldier or civilian, who may suffer from the consequences arising from over-indulgence at the table or otherwise, will find that, if health can possibly be restored, these patent Pills (taken according to the printed direction) will prove their infallibility.

The Friend to All. HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Has there ever been a malignant sore, an old ulcer, or a wound of any kind to which this unrivalled "Heal all" has been applied in vain; "certainly not," answer grateful thousands. Even those ulcerous sores arising from nameless causes which sap the very existence of the young and strongest, and which a course of Mercury can never cure, always yield to the influence of this renowned Ointment, when perseveringly used in conjunction with the Pills.

For aches or pains, contracted and stiff joints,—for coughs and colds (which latter often settle upon the chest, producing fatal consequences) let the afflicted parts be effectually rubbed with the Ointment, as salt is into meat, and a certain cure will only be a question of time and patience. 41 tf

DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, FEVER AGUE, COUGHS, COLDS, &c.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne
REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION.

THIS INVALUABLE REMEDY produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effects and wonderful cures, while Medical men extol its virtues most extensively, using it in great quantities in the following diseases:—

Diseases in which it is found eminently useful—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Colics, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hysteria, &c.

EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Davenport that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne.—See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay.—"Chlorodyne is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after 18 months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."

Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India, reports (Dec. 1865) that in nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne was administered, the patient recovered.

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Hongkong—Messrs. WATSON & Co
20mr-75

SHANGHAI SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS (SINCE REPORT PER LAST ISSUE.)

DATE.	SHIP'S NAME.	FLAG & RIG.	TONS	CAPTAIN.	FROM	SAILED.	CARGO.	CONSIGNEES.
Feb. 3	Kiangse	Am str	598	Pratt	Ningpo	Feb 2	General	Frazar and Co
...	3 Amazone	Fr str	1907	Pointel	Hongkong		Mails, &c.	Messageries Maritimes
...	4 Golden Age	Am str	1158	Wise	Japan		General	P. M. S. S. Co
...	4 Hochung	Chi str	819	Petersou	Amoy	...	do	C. M. S. N. Co
...	4 Shanghai	Br str	1174	Hardie	Hankow and Ports	...	do	Butterfield and Swire
...	5 Kiangse	Am str	574	Pratt	Ningpo	...	do	Russell and Co
...	5 Tang-Che	Chi str						
...	6 Glengyle	Br str	1265	Martin	Swatow	...	do	Butterfield and Swire
...	6 Shantung	Am str	724	Winsor	Chefoo	...	do	Russell and Co
...	6 Nanking	Am str	857	Morse	Hankow and Ports	...	do	Russell and Co
...	6 Yung Ning	Chi str	342	Murray	Hankow and Ports	...	do	C. M. S. N. Co
...	6 Lady Belmore	Br bq	253	Lee	Sydney	...	Coals	Frazar and Co
...	7 Yangtze	Br str	782	Corner	Hongkong	...	General	Siemssen and Co
...	7 Hokaido	Br sch	104	Schultze	Yokohama	Jan 16	Coals	Nils Moller
...	7 Dragon	Br str	472	Paynter	Foochow	Feb 5	General	Jardine, Matheson & Co
...	8 Wo Po	Chi str						
...	8 State of Virginia	Br str		Moodie	London	Dec 7	do	Gilman and Co
...	9 Lydia	Br bq	376	Youngson	Keelung	Jan 30	Coals	Mackenzie and Co
...	9 Kashgar	Br str		G. J. Babot	Hongkong	Feb 5	Mails, &c.	P. & O. Co

DEPARTURES (FROM THE ANCHORAGE AND WOOSOONG.)

DATE.	SHIP'S NAME.	FLAG & RIG.	TONS	CAPTAIN.	DESTINATION.	CARGO.	DISPATCHED BY
Feb. 3	Ningpo	Br str	761	Rayner	H'kong & Canton	Sundries	Siemssen and Co
...	3 Kiangse	Am str	574	Pratt	Ningpo	do	Russell and Co
...	4 Vesta	Am bq	300	Percy	Nagasaki	do	Morris, Lewis and Co
...	4 J. H. Jensen	Ger bq	276	Carstans	Nagasaki	do	Wm. Pustau and Co
...	4 Hizado	Am str	1084	Gray	Hankow & Ports	do	Russell and Co
...	4 Adventure	H. M. S.					
...	5 Chinkiang	Br str	798	Hogg	H'kong & Canton	do	Siemssen and Co
...	5 Priam	Br str	1572	Scale	London v. F'chow	do	Butterfield & Swire
...	5 Paou Shun	Chi str					
...	5 Velocity	Br bq	500	Duncan	Chefoo	do	Wm. Pustau and Co
...	5 Tigre	Fr str	1721	Brunet	Hongkong	Mails, etc.	Messageries Maritimes
...	6 Nankin	Br str	1830	Brace	Hongkong	Ballast	Siemssen and Co
...	6 Kearsarge	U.S. Ship	2190	Harmony			
...	7 Tung Ting	Chi str	241	Burr	Hankow & Ports	Sundries	C. M. S. N. Co
...	7 Corona	Br sh	1199	Robertson	Hongkong	do	Augustine Heard & Co
...	7 Korsör	Dan bq	317	Grove	Hongkong	Ballast	Eduard Schellbass and Co
...	8 Hartford	U.S. Corv	2009	J. C. P. de Knaft			

RECEIVING SHIPS AND HULKS.

No. & SEC	NAME.	COMMANDER.	FLAG	TON- NAGE	AGENTS.
Receiving Ships					
2 s	Ariel	Croat	British ship	596	F. Hormuzjee and Co., and U. Palanjee and Co.
4 s	Berwick Walls	G. B. Hill	British ship	685	Jardine, Matheson and Co.
3 s	Emily Jane	E. J. Dastland	British ship	190	E. D. Sassoon and Co.
3 s	Water Witch	Barton	British ship	297	Captain Barton, on board.
8 s	Wellington	Bannet	British ship	412	David Sassoon, Sons and Co.
Hulks					
4 s	Hero	Harris	Police Hulk	135	Harbour Master.
8 s	Nimrod	Smith	Customs Hulk	262	I. M. Customs.

TUG BOATS FLYING FOR HIRE.

No. & SEC	NAME.	COMMANDER.	FLAG.	TON- NAGE.	AGENTS.	PRIVATE SIGNAL (TO BE HOISTED AT FORM.)
	Bunker Hill	Murray	American steamer	88	J. S. Baron	No. 1 Marryat's Code.
	Fairy		British steamer	45	F. G. White	
	Rocket		American steamer	90	J. S. Baron	No. 1 Marryat's Code.
	Fokelin	Kirby	British steamer	70	Do.	No. 1 Do.
	Sampson		American steamer	80	Do.	No. 1 Do.
	Fuh-le	A. McCaslin	American steamer	80	Do.	No. 1 Do.
	Orphan	C. McCaslin	American steamer	70	Do.	No. 1 Do.

Edited by R. S. GUNDEY. Printed and Published at the "North-China Daily News" Office, Shanghai.